The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873. NUMBER 248.

WATCHES.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WATCHES

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $150 each; usual price, $40 to $300.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 WABASH-AV.,

AND

334 WEST MADISON-ST.

TO RENT.

Stores to Rent.

Nos. 296, 300, and 302 West Madison-st., at the end of Carpenter-st.

Two of the best Stores in the city, size of each 26x120, four stories and basement, 17-foot ceiling, fire-proof Vaults, Elevators, and everything complete.

These beautiful buildings are now ready for occupancy. For Dry Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, or any other first-class business, these stores are not surpassed. The location is the best in the West Division. For terms apply to D. COLE & SON, 122 West Madison-st.

DOUBLE BASEMENT

TO RENT,

Under Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., 40x185 feet, suitable for first-class Restaurant or Coffee House, or will be rented for business or storage purposes. Apply on premises, up stairs.

To Rent—At a Bargain,

The elegant and spacious Store and Basement, Nos. 30 and 32 East Adams-st., 50x100 feet, with steam-heating apparatus. Apply to S. S. HAWLEY & CO., 51 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

Store No. 52 West Madison-st., 20 by 70 feet, 2 doors from Clinton-st., in brick building. Also, on first floor same building, 4 rooms for offices, Nos. 4 and 5, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 52 West Madison-st.

To Rent.

A Three-Story and Basement Marble-Front House elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements; location one of the best in the city; rent $300 per month. Address S 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

Fine Stores and Corner Basement in Briggs House, cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

RENT.

Offices, Offices,

Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 43.

BOUQUETS, &c.

FLOWERING PLANTS,

Bouquets, and Floral Designs.

A choice assortment of House, or Bedding Plants, at reasonable prices, at the large Conservatory on North Clark-st., one block north of Chicago-av., or at southeast corner of State and Washington-sts., entrance through Roddin & Hamilton's, Jewelers.

WM. T. SHEPHERD,

FLORIST.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS,

For Banks, Insurance Offices, and Railroads,

ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Real Estate. $3,500 and $1,500 in hand.

MEAD & COE, 123 LaSalle-st.

Local Stocks.

Chicago City Railway, North Chicago Railway, and several National Bank Stocks for sale. Have also buyers for several Bank Stocks. WM. P. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st.

TIME LOANS

Negotiated on Chicago Real Estate, by

WM. P. WATSON & CO.

105 CLARK-ST.

DIG.

Creditors of the United States will find it to their interest to investigate us. Debtors, ditto. We collect the claims, without attorney's fees in suits; and prosecute, against the whole world. WM. P. WATSON AGENCY. FRAZER'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, 48 Madison-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Washburne Lodge, No. 181, meets this (Thursday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 128 LaSalle-st., for work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The regular assembly of Oriental Consistory will be held at the Asherah Temple, this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES

FOR SALE ON

Monthly Payments.

I have several Houses, some just completed and others nearly new, which I will sell on long time and easy terms. I have put in these elegant chandeliers, and water, throughout the buildings. They are convenient and thoroughly-built Houses, and easily reached by the cars. The rents will pay for them; are now ready for occupancy. Inquire of the undersigned at 57 State-st.

JOHN COVERT.

Office hours, 12 to 3 o'clock.

Washington Heights.

I am authorized to offer for sale, for a few days, 100 acres of choice timbered land, located on the Ridge at Washington Heights. A rare opportunity for a speculative investment. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

A BARGAIN.

For sale, very cheap, a very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; 40x180 to alley.

E. N. BEMENT, 125 LaSalle-st.

DREXEL BOULEVARD.

A RARE BARGAIN.

Two first-class residences, with ample grounds and shade trees, at city limits, on South Side, within one minute's walk of steam and horse-cars, and at the head of Drexel Boulevard, the finest driveway in the South Division, for sale, together or separately. Apply to ULRICH & BOND, 97 Dearborn-st.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, &C.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS

AT A SACRIFICE.

As, after my removal to 148 State-st., I shall discontinue the Piano business, I offer balance of stock on hand at a great sacrifice. Those desirous of securing a first-class Piano, very cheap, should call at once, upon

G. C. KNOPFEL,

Dealer in Music, Pianos, &c.,

980 WABASH-AV.

DRESS-CLEANING.

Dresses

Of every description, cleaned without removing trimmings (velvet or lace) by a new process, and by which the goods keep the same lustre and shape as when new.

A. SCHWARZ,

264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Large lines of fine Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

JACK SCREWS.

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Always on hand, and we sell at low prices, at Nos. 34 and 36 West Quincy-st., between Clinton and Jefferson.

J. K. LIVESEY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of C. H. Beckwith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their successors, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, assume all liabilities of said firm, and are authorized to make all collections.

C. H. BECKWITH,
F. H. BECKWITH,
CHAS. L. BECKWITH,
L. F. MASON.

Chicago, April 23, 1873.

Referring to the above dissolution, we announce the continuance of the Wholesale Grocery business at our old stand, corner Dearborn and South Water-sts., under the name and style of

C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will Be Issued April 25,

A CHARMING NOVEL ENTITLED,

"Above Tempest and Tide,"

by Amber Forestier.

after the German of Sophie Verena. Price $1.50.

Vol. II No. 2, 296 pp'or will be sent postpaid on receipt of retail price. KINNEY & CO., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 300 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

HATS.

HATS! All the Spring Styles, including the celebrated Amidon Hat. 164 East Madison-st. J. S. BARNES & CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MASS MEETING OF NORTH SIDE SALOON KEEPERS,

To be held on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at Folts Hall, corner North-av. and Larrabee-st., to form a Union of North Side Saloon Keepers. By order of the Committee.

PETER MILLER.

NOTICE.

All interested in Gas and Water on Southwestern-av., will meet at 343 Southwestern-av., this evening at 8 o'clock.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

NEW YORK.

Poetic Justice to a Great Scoundrel---Remarkable Reduction of Tweed's Wealth.

Ingenious Mode of Advertising---A Publishing House Seeking Its Rights.

Deplorable Effect of an Idiotic Drama ---When Wine Is In, the Hat Is Not Off.

Dramatic and Journalistic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1873.

A prominent citizen, an ex-municipal officer, told me, the other day, that the confidence which William M. Tweed had reposed in some of his kinsmen and many of his friends had been greatly abused.

THE ROBBER ROBBED.

Tweed, as you remember, after his downfall, made over a large amount of property to them, and did everything in his power to dispossess himself legally of anything and everything which might be seized as the due of the City Government. Now that he has transferred a good deal of real estate, he is not likely to get it back again — his friends evidently believing that it is no crime to steal what has been stolen. His conversion of a large part of his property into cash has been made at ruinous rates, which, with the vast sums he has spent in bribery, and other means to defeat the ends of justice, has caused a remarkable curtailment of his estate. Three years ago, he was estimated to be worth $7,000,000 or $8,000,000,—some persons placing it as high as $10,000,000. To-day, those who ought to know state that Tweed has not, all told, more than $700,000; though how he has gotten rid of the balance of his fortune, they do not pretend to explain.

That the ex-Dictator has been robbed right and left, very much in the same manner that he robbed the Treasury, can hardly be doubted. He has found, contrary to the proverb, that honor does not exist among thieves; and that he, the prince of purloiners, has been magnificently plundered by those who, from a community of scoundrelism, ought to have stood by him in his days of darkness and of trial. He is said to complain very bitterly of the manner in which he has been treated by those whom he has assisted to all the prosperity they enjoy. He is not the first man who has suffered precisely in this manner, nor will he be the last. Nearly all the Tammany officials were, and are, such a set of villains that they would not hesitate to steal from friends and foes alike.

It is certainly a startling fact that a man having wealth to the extent of nearly $7,000,000 seven years ago, should possess now only as many hundreds of thousands. It enforces a good moral, if moral be needed, and is a fine specimen of poetic justice. To him who hath, it shall be given, and from him who steals, it shall be stolen.

SINGULAR SUITS.

At the beginning of last year, a subscription publishing firm in Hartford, Conn., issued a book of nearly 1,300 pages, entitled "The Great Industries of the United States." Long before it was out, the publisher contested with nearly a hundred manufacturing houses in the leading cities to receive 3 cents for each copy of the book sold, in consideration of giving them a favorable notice of the article or articles they manufactured. He informed them that the sale of the volume would not, certainly be over 10,000, and now he affirms that it has been fully 100,000. Consequently, instead of bringing them in debt about $300, as he expected they would, he puts up to their obligation to some $3,000. This sum they refuse to pay—holding not only that it is a great deal more than he assured them it would be, but that he has not legitimately disposed of any such number of books as he pretends. They claim that he has either sold the work for a nominal amount, or has given it away, which he could afford to do, because he would charge about $3 per copy to the manufacturers as percentage.

The result of all this is, that the publisher has instituted legal proceedings against his advertisers, and they denounce him in no stinted terms.

G. F. T.

This is one of the stories revived upon George Francis Train since his voluntary incarceration in the New York Bastile, as he is fond of calling the noisome Tombs: Train attended, not long ago, the Jockey Club races at Jerome Park, and had wagers, during the whole week, on the wrong horses. At the close of the last day, having had his usual ill luck, he exclaimed, in a loud tone of voice: "I'll bet $100 that I'm the greatest fool of the native-born specimens in this Republic can show to-day!" An entire stranger, only a few feet off, drew forth his pocket-book, and said: "I don't know who you are; but I'll cover your pile, unless you should happen to be George Francis Train."

THE EFFECT OF PLAYING THE FOOL.

You have, doubtless, seen a statement that Sothern, in order to guard against the effect of playing constantly such an insane character as *Dundreary*, is in the habit of studying, for three or four hours a day, some work of abstruse science or mathematical calculation. The precaution is certainly wise, and still scarcely sufficient to relieve a man from imminent peril of softening of the brain who perpetually repeats such an imbecile impersonation.

After seeing Sothern's *David Garrick* several times, I feel assured that his *Dundreary* has so weakened his natural faculties that he is unable to portray any other character properly. Notwithstanding the praise bestowed upon his *Garrick*, it is not good. He is not adapted to it by nature, and, moreover, his voice is unpleasant and unsympathetic. If the great original had ever read one-tenth as badly as Sothern does, he would have lost the reputation he had gained. The representation of *Garrick* is extremely unsatisfactory,—the only redeeming portion being the scene between him and *Ada Ingot*, in the last act. Sothern was once a genuine artist, capable of portraying a number of characters; but since he has been doing *Dundreary* so ceaselessly that he has got into the habit of it, and has no power to act for any other character.

It is a good deal so with all

DRAMATIC SPECIALTY.

A question if Jefferson would ever succeed in bright save *Rip Van Winkle*, because he has given his entire time, attention, and sympathy thereto. James H. Hackett almost monopolized *Falstaff*, though he achieved very little reputation in his other parts. Matilda Heron was once a wonderful *Camille*, but, in whatever else she essayed, she was not above mediocrity. The late Charles Kean was a very creditable *Louis XI.*, albeit, in his Shakspearean representations, he was simply ridiculous. Agnes Ethel, as *Frou-Frou*, *Fernande*, and two or three other ingenue characters, is effective, and yet these embrace her entire repertoire.

There is some satisfaction in attaining great success in a great part,—though where the compensation can be in rendering popular such a stupidity as *Dundreary*, would be hard to say. "Our American Cousin" is the flimsiest and poorest dramatic production that ever retained possession of the stage, and Sothern has the questionable credit of contributing to this very undesirable end.

T. TITMARSH, OF CHARING CROSS.

A well-known member of a fashionable club, who has been married only two or three years, has often been urged by his wife not to visit the club, on account of his unfortunate tendency to drink too much wine. As he was himself aware of his weakness, and as he was unwilling to give his fair consort pain, he complied with her wishes. On a recent occasion, however, a dinner was to be given to a particular friend of his, and so he went, with a positive promise that he would be careful in regard to the champagne. Once at the club, he forgot his promise, and staid until 3 o'clock in the morning. Going home, and letting himself in with a night-key, he reached his bed-chamber, to find his wife apparently fast asleep. He aroused his will, and set about disrobing as quietly and prudently as he could. He had completed his task, and was just on the eve of turning down the gas, when a sweet voice was heard from the pillow: "Don't you think, Charles, my dear, you had better take off your hat before coming to bed?"

Charles is now of the opinion, when a man takes too much champagne, that he might as well acknowledge it, and thereby save himself the mortification of a futile and ludicrous attempt at concealment.

AN ANTI-SPIRITUAL DRAMA.

Col. H. S. Olcott's new play, the "Rose of Salem," soon to be produced at the Union Square Theatre, with Agnes Ethel in the principal role, is expected to create much excitement among the Spiritualists, whose tricks are therein exposed in a manner entirely different from the exposures heretofore made. The scene of the drama is laid in the Colonial times, when witchcraft was believed in, and an attempt is made to prove the identity of witchcraft with Spiritualism. There are so many Spiritualists here, in every grade of society, that, if they all have curiosity enough to see the piece, it certainly will enjoy a large measure of success.

SALMAGUNDI.

The report that Edwin Booth intends to retire from the stage has no foundation whatever in fact. Entirely and absolutely devoted to his art, it would be strange indeed if he should give it up in the height of his power and at the acme of his renown.

Grace Church has a new chime of bells. Trinity ought to have a new chime also; for the bells of the latter are extremely poor, and cannot play correctly five bars of any tune. But Trinity cannot afford the luxury of a new chime; its corporation is not to-day worth much more than $60,000,000.

Louis J. Jennings, of the *Times*, is now said to have gone to England, to look after some money coming to him from an estate originally held by Sarah Jennings, afterward the Duchess of Marlborough, who is represented as one of his ancestors.

The report that a new theatre was to be erected at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first street, for William Stuart, formerly the manager of the Winter Garden, is pronounced incorrect.

At the last performance of "Alixe," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, several women became so much impressed by its hydraulic quality that they fell into hysterics, and had to be removed from the house. "Alixe" is expressly directed to the lachrymal glands of the opposite sex.

There seems to be little doubt that H. L. Bateman has really secured the Lyceum Theatre, on Fourteenth street, where he, alone of all its managers, contrived to make money.

COLSTOUN.

"HUMANITY TO CONVICTS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in a recent TRIBUNE an article on this subject, and, while indorsing your statements as regards the desirability of providing employment for discharged prisoners, I would venture to offer one or two suggestions on the subject, based upon systems at present existing in England.

I have had considerable experience as an officer in gaols in England, and can speak with certainty of the effect produced by the system I refer to.

Societies called the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies" were established with the intent of supplying the long-felt want of means whereby to enable discharged prisoners to gain a honest livelihood, and to take from criminals the oft-repeated assertion that they "were obliged to steal in order to live, being pointed at with the finger of shame."

These societies, however, were failures until supported in a most effectual way by the authorities. Some, in whom crime was so inherent that they could not or would not live an honest life, made use of the funds, and, by obtaining employment, were given the very means they wanted of committing robbery, even in the places where work had been found them,—thus bringing the societies into disrepute.

The authorities in many towns, seeing the general desire on the part of the public to give a prisoner a chance to lead a honest life, resolved upon various plans to assist these societies; but none, I believe, worked so well, or had such good moral effect, as the one I will now explain to you.

We may fairly assume that any prisoner who really regrets his course of sin, and intends to alter it, will avail himself of the time allowed him in prison to reflect, and will be anxious to conform as closely as possible with prison rules and regulations; while hardened criminals will always, or generally, try how much trouble they can cause, and how far they can trespass against authority.

It is on this point that a system of rewards can be introduced to materially aid prisoners in their discharge.

To every prisoner who conducts himself, and performs his work to the satisfaction of the authorities, let there be given, every month, or at any regular interval, a badge, and let him feel that he has to work and conduct himself to obtain that badge. Let each month's badge be of a certain value, either per day, per week, or per month, to be paid on discharge; and it will soon appear who are the deserving criminals.

This system would procure for prisoners having served any length of time a sum quite competent to allow them to live until they could get work, or take them where they could get it, and find them in tools, &c. But, lest the possession of a certain sum of money should lead them to excess, and thus counteract the very influence you wish to enforce, I would suggest that the amount be handed over, either to a society such as I have named, or to an agent, as mentioned in your article.

I have been induced to write this to you because I am convinced that prisoners value assistance the more highly when they can feel that they have been instrumental in obtaining it by their own good conduct.

E. M.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1873.

THE DAVIS-NELSON HOMICIDE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I in... your correspondent, in his biographical sketch of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, published this morning, ... fallen into an error respecting the killing of Gen. Nelson. My understanding is, that the original ... pondent represents, and that Gen. Nelson ... Davis of his command as represented, and ordered him to report to Gen. Wright, commanding the department, whose headquarters were at Cincinnati. On reporting at Gen. Wright's headquarters, and stating the manner in which Gen. Nelson had relieved him, Wright sent him back, with orders to resume his command. Upon returning to Louisville, Davis met Gov. Morton, who was in the city at that time, looking after the interests of Indiana soldiers, and told him of his difficulty with Gen. Nelson, and asked him to go with him to Gen. Nelson (Davis being an Indianian), from whom he was going to demand an apology for his insult. Gov. Morton assented, and they met Gen. Nelson in the office of the Galt House, and Gen. Davis stepped up to him and demanded an apology. Gen. Nelson refused and slapped him in the face with his glove, whereupon Davis drew a pistol and shot him. This was the version in the Army of the Ohio, where I served in Kentucky the following summer. Gen. A. C. McClurg, of this city, was afterwards Gen. Davis' Adjutant-General, and can correct this statement if erroneous.

I served two years on the staff of a General who had been with Gen. Nelson for years in the navy, and he informed me that Nelson's quarrelsome, overbearing disposition kept him always in hot water with his brother-officers; and, while his courage and capacity were unquestioned, the popular sentiment in the army justified Davis; and, with the exception of some Kentuckians, who made considerable clamor at the time, every body that I heard express an opinion approved the action of the authorities in dismissing the charges against Davis, without the action of a regular court-martial.

EX-OFFICER.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1873.

HENRY COUNTY FAIR.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., April 19, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Henry County Agricultural Board will hold their annual fair for 1873 at Cambridge, Sept. 9 to 12 inclusive. Respectfully yours,

R. H. HINMAN, Sec'y.

THE HOLLY WATER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 16, 1873.

H. M. Pitchard, Esq., President Northwestern Gas & Water-Pipe Company, Bay City, Mich.:

An interesting feature of the recent public test of the Holly Water Works, in our city, was that the fire-stream display was made on a line of wooden pipe manufactured and laid by the Company of which you are President. In witnessing the exhibition I was gratified that not only did the pumping machinery perform its part satisfactorily, but your pipe also, for the first time brought into use under the Holly fire-stream pressure, stood the test without break or leak. The circumstances indicate that the pipe manufactured by your company, under the Wyckoff patent, may be safely and advantageously used in connection with Holly's plan of water works, especially as the pressure on the above occasion was fully 50 per cent more than what is ordinarily required in actual fire service. I make this statement as due to you, and I am, respectfully yours,

T. T. FLAGLER, President.

Chicago office for the Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company is No. 646 Wabash avenue.

THE LUCKY NINE.

The Joint Committee Take Another Vote on the Plans.

Nine More Pins Bowled Down Yesterday.

A Still Further Reduction of Contestants Promised Next Week.

An Animated Discussion on the Central Dome Question.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council and Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Ogden in the Chair. The following gentlemen were also present: Alds. Heath, McGenniss, Bailey, Schmitz, Commissioners Herting, Galloway, Lonergan, and Bogue, and Commissioners Carter, Thompson, and Prindiville, and the Mayor.

PRELIMINARY.

Commissioner Thompson presented a communication from Mr. Randall on his plan.

The Chair did not think it should be read.

Ald. Bailey moved to postpone the reading, which was agreed to.

Commissioner Galloway said he had offered some resolutions at a preceding meeting, and moved that they be taken up, as there had been some criticism upon them.

CENTRAL DOME.

The resolutions being read, Commissioner Galloway said it had been averred that a central dome could not be observed from a street. But as the city was built upon a plain, it was desirable that a point of look-out, such as the dome would be, should be constructed. It had been said that with a main building 90 feet in height, no part of a tower 325 feet high, but the vane, would be visible. He exhibited a drawing. It would be seen, he said, that three-quarters of the dome would be visible. In approaching the building from eight directions the whole of the dome above a height 50 feet higher than the main building could be distinctly seen. Again, he thought equal dignity should be given to each entrance. The third resolution, requiring simple dignity to elaboration of outline, he would leave to the Commissioners. The fourth requisite, — light and air,—he would insist upon.

Ald. Bailey would like to hear from the Mayor.

THE MAYOR SAID

he had hardly a right to speak. He would state, however, that he had observed that, in consequence of our dual form of government, we had a dual interest. But on examination the interest was found identical. It would soon be a fact that the city and county would have the same political interest, and in one generation he expected to find the City and County Government one. It was so in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and would soon be in St. Louis. The distinction between the two would soon be lost. This observation was made to show that there was but one interest to subserve. In discussing the domes, the observations of Mr. Galloway were ingenious, but he feared that the reality would not justify his visual expectations. When the projections of the cornice and the diameter were considered, the distances would be 115 feet on one side and 140 on the other. It would by only 100 feet to the buildings on the opposite side. The building would be 100 feet, and the consequent visual angle would be 45 degrees. The corner views would be lost by the ornaments on the corners. He could not agree with Mr. Galloway that a dome of which only 140 feet above the base could be seen would be a prudent expenditure. The best part of the dome would be lost. It would be like seeing the top of a man's hat, not his head. He could not call to mind a single structure of note in which the dome was built in the centre. Let the Committee run their mind over similar structures in this country and Europe, and select one building of similar proportions with a central dome. If the square was eight times as large, or if were on a hill, or below a hill, if there was an opportunity to view it from a distance or a natural elevation, it would be a different matter. He was afraid that such a dome would be regarded as an architectural mistake. To obtain a foundation they must dig down to the sandstone rock 60 feet, for no one would think of building on the clay. Now he feared they must build a dome on the front of the building. What was the necessity of a vast projection into the heavens at all? He might differ from the Committee on this point. It might be urged that such an outlook was demanded to view the city, but one would have to climb to the Goddess of Liberty herself to see it. Another objection was that the architects, in their efforts to save the central dome, had sacrificed the air spaces demanded. Others had cut off the light and air altogether. They had struggled harder to unite impossibilities, and shown more ingenuity in this respect, than any other. He would feel reluctance to sacrifice light and air to any dome. The want of light was plainly observable in the Washington public buildings. Light was an essential, and should not be dispensed with for the sake of erecting a costly dome, which could only be seen a minimum. The money should be spent for the maximum of usefulness. There were plenty of plans which would be beautiful without the dome. He would put a dome on one front if any.

Ald. Bailey moved to lay the resolutions offered by Commissioner Galloway on the table, pô withdrew to give the Commissioner an opp'ty to reply to the Mayor.

COMMISSIONER GALLOWAY

thought his resolutions fully answered the Mayor, he had inspected... evidently prepared before the Mayor would ... drawings. He thought all the Capitols of all the... his objections. In the centre. He wished ... the domes were the resolutions before the Commi... the facts in to go with him to Gen. Nelson (Davis being an Indianian), from whom he was going to demand an apology for his insult. Gov. Morton assented, and they met Gen. Nelson in the office of the Galt House, and Gen. Davis stepped up to him and demanded an apology. Gen. Nelson refused and slapped him in the face with his glove, whereupon Davis drew a pistol and shot him. This was the version in the Army of the Ohio, where I served in Kentucky the following summer. Gen. A. C. McClurg, of this city, was afterwards Gen. Davis' Adjutant-General, and can correct this statement if erroneous.

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OFFICE OF THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 16, 1873.

H. M. Pitchard, Esq., President Northwestern Gas & Water-Pipe Company, Bay City, Mich.:

An interesting feature of the recent public test of the Holly Water Works, in our city, was that the fire-stream display was made on a line of wooden pipe manufactured and laid by the Company of which you are President. In witnessing the exhibition I was gratified that not only did the pumping machinery perform its part satisfactorily, but your pipe also, for the first time brought into use under the Holly fire-stream pressure, stood the test without break or leak. The circumstances indicate that the pipe manufactured by your company, under the Wyckoff patent, may be safely and advantageously used in connection with Holly's plan of water works, especially as the pressure on the above occasion was fully 50 per cent more than what is ordinarily required in actual fire service. I make this statement as due to you, and I am, respectfully yours,

T. T. FLAGLER, President.

Chicago office for the Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company is No. 646 Wabash avenue.

Ogden, as being sent in by an outsider, and was, therefore, to be voted for out of compliment.

Ald. Bailey moved that the architects of the nine plans be sent for separately, to explain their plans to the Committee.

He explained that there were faults of construction in them which should be looked into. For instance, one plan (No. 2) had the vaults built upon iron columns.

Ald. McGenis moved that the Committee adjourn for one week, at 3 o'clock, to select six plans out of the nine.

It was adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

It is a significant fact, and one worthy of notice, that the three plans which received a full vote a week ago were dropped entirely on the first ballot. The "government plan" received only five votes. Mr. Randall's was wanting with only six, while Karl's only obtained five on the first ballot, and only eight on the sixth.

THE STAMP TAX.

Information of Interest to Business Men.

The New Schedule of Occupations Subject to Special Internal Revenue Tax.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the 20th of May, 1873, the Assessor and assistant Assessors transfer and turn over the papers and books of their offices to the Collector. All returns and reports will thereafter be made to the Collectors and his deputies. All special taxes on and after April 30, 1873, will be paid by stamps denoting the tax. Said stamps must be kept posted up in some conspicuous place, where the business is done. A failure so to do, will subject every offender to a penalty equal to his tax and costs. The following is a schedule of occupations subject to special tax:

Rectifiers	$200.00
Retail liquor dealers	25.00
Wholesale liquor dealers	100.00
Retail dealers in malt	50.00
Wholesale dealers in malt	50.00
Manufacturers of stills	50.00
Manufacturers of cigars	50.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500.00
And for annual sales over $1,000 for every $1 over $1,000	.50
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Brewers (annual manufacture) less than 500 brls	50.00
Brewers not less than 500 brls	100.00
Tobacco peddlers with one horse	15.00
Tobacco peddlers with two horses	25.00
Tobacco peddlers with more than two horses	50.00
Tobacco peddlers traveling on foot, &c	10.00

Any person, firm, or corporation, who shall engage in, or continue to carry on, any of the occupations or business named in the foregoing schedule, after the 30th day of April, 1873, without first filing an application upon blank form 11, for special tax, and making payment to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and procuring the special tax stamps authorizing them to exercise, or to carry on, such business, will subject themselves to, and be caused to pay, the fines and penalties prescribed by law for so doing.

It has heretofore been the practice when parties were about commencing business for them to simply make application to the Assessor for special tax, and then (before payment is made) open their doors for the transaction of business, and await the call of the Collector to make payment. This practice must positively be discontinued, and the parties must first procure the special tax stamp prescribed by law for their particular business and place, and keep the same in a conspicuous place in their places of business, as required by law, before exposing, or offering for sale, any article for which the law requires a special tax to be paid.

When a tax-payer is in business May 1, or commences business during the month of May of any year, the full amount of the tax for one year is required by law to be paid; but, where a party commences business at any time subsequent to May 31, he is only required by law to pay pro rata from the commencement of the month in which he engaged in business to May 1 next ensuing.

Any person who engages in, or continues to carry on, business after April 30, 1873, when a special tax is required by law, and fails to post up, and keep posted up, the special tax stamp in some conspicuous place in his establishment will be prosecuted without fail. Collector's office at Room 22 Arcade Building, LaSalle street, Chicago, where the stamps are now ready and can be had.

S. A. IRVIN, Collector.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

An adjourned meeting of the new Board of Village Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Tuesday evening. The rules and order of business of the old Board were taken up and amended, by changing the standing committees from eleven to five; by providing for a regular meeting every Saturday, instead of semi-monthly meetings as formerly, and by striking out the provision for calling extra meetings.

It was ordered that the President be, ex-officio, a member of each committee, and that he nominate a Chairman and an additional member for each committee. The President nominated, and the Board confirmed, the committees, as follows:

Finances and Accounts—Horace R. Stebbings, C. M. Cady, J. F. Barney.

Judiciary and Assessments—Joseph F. Bonfield, Cady, and Stebbings.

Police, Sanitary, and Licenses—Michael Doyle, Cady, and Gray.

Streets, Sidewalks, and Drainage—William P. Gray, Cady, and Doyle.

Public Grounds, Buildings, and Plats—John F. Barney, Cady, and Bonfield.

An ordinance was adopted fixing the compensation of the Treasurer at $1,500 per annum, and no more, and that said Treasurer and his sureties should be such persons against whom and whose estates no unpaid tax or assessments remain charged.

It was resolved that Asa D. Waldron be elected Village Treasurer, and that his bond be fixed at $200,000.

The following officers were then elected: Daniel Healy, Superintendent of Public Works; Sam G. Rhodes, Civil Engineer; Richard S. Thompson, Attorney.

Ordinances in form were submitted by the Attorney for the following: To open and extend South Chicago avenue through from Ainsworth station to Englewood; to extend Wabash avenue, Mich...to South Chicago avenue; to extend Grande avenue south to South Chicago avenue; from Cornell macadamize Seventy-fifth street, were referred. ...ke Michigan. All of which

Petitions were pres...

by survey, fixed grades fo...to have established gas and water-pipes and furn...streets, so that improvements may be made of pavilings and acter...; To open and extend Woodlawn avenue south to Ninety-fifth street, and to widen the same to the uniform width of eighty feet. The condition of State street, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-eighth streets was reported by the Superintendent to be deplorable. All which was also referred.

The Committee on Public Grounds reported back the petition for the removal of Jefferson avenue pound; recommended that the prayer be granted, and that the Superintendent be authorized to remove the same as soon as a suitable location can be secured. Mr. Paul Cornell being present, offered ground for the pound at the corner of Grove and Jackson streets, which was accepted.

Adjourned.

EVANSTON.

Preparations are making for nearly one hundred buildings this season, greatly needed by residents. One thousand new tenements in Evanston would be filled as soon as finished. Already there are numerous inquiries for summer boarding, and a light prospect for late comers. What is needed is for some one to go forward and build homes for the people. Sites readily available are offered in the University lease. Evanston is not entirely happy over the prospect of the new railroad connections. The North Side City Railroad, to kill off a new rival suburban line into the city, gobbled the charter and upset Judge Scates just as the aspect was most promising. They have the right of way into Evanston if the road is built within eighteen months, and there is no probability that they intend to save this right. So much the worse for Evanston.

"Them Strings."

Dr. Redfield in the Cincinnati Commercial.

A Louisville drummer was the other day giving his experience in the Red River country. I chanced to be a listener. "In a small town below Shreveport," he said, "I was going around with my samples, when I met a green, gawkish, country fellow, with two fancy red strings hanging down on each side of his boot-legs, which, I supposed, were drawer-strings, not knowing that they were red strings around their legs in that country for ornament. In a spirit of kindness, I said, 'Stranger, your drawer-strings are hanging down.' He gave me a savage look, put his hand on his pistol-belt, and drawled out, 'Look-a-here, mister, are you running them strings?'"

THE STEW-PAN MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation into the Killing of Jesse Jones by Phillip H. Brown.

The Murder Entirely Unprovoked---Statement of a Person Who Heard the Death-Blows.

Brown Sent to Jail to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Jesse Jones, the colored barber, who was killed by his employer, the notorious Phil Brown, on Monday. The jury sat in the miserable room occupied by the murderer and his wife, at the rear of No. 503 West Madison street. The body of Jones lay in an adjoining room. Brown was present at the inquest, and was in handcuffs. It will be seen from the following synopsis of the testimony that some of the most important witnesses declined to make public all they knew about the fatal quarrel, and that thus far the evidence against Brown is entirely circumstantial:

DR. EMMONS,

County Physician, testified that he held an inquest on the body of Jesse Jones, at No. 503 West Madison. He found no other marks of violence upon the body or head, except two wounds upon the upper part of the forehead, each about an inch and a half in length, and about three-quarters of an inch apart, apparently made by some blunt or solid instrument. The bone was depressed on the right side of the head. It was discovered also that the skull had been fractured. The injury to the head produced death.

KATE BAKER,

residing at the rear of No. 503 West Madison street, testified that she knew Jesse Jones, deceased. On Monday afternoon the prisoner, Brown, opened a window in the house and told all who were inside to leave. Jones was in the house. Witness heard Brown tell him to go down into the shop, and heard Jones answer, "I just want to speak to you a moment." Witness then heard three blows, and heard some one fall, and afterward heard the fall of something like iron. She then saw Brown throw Jones against a coal-box. She never knew Brown and deceased to have any quarrel. Had seen Brown drunk, but he never quarreled with his family. [Witness identified a broken iron skillet which she had left on the stove before she went up stairs, and before the murder was committed.] Did not see the skillet in Brown's hand. On Sunday night last she heard a man named Bird tell Brown that Jones was trying to get his barber shop away from him. Bird told witness on Monday evening that he did not wish to testify against Brown; that he was going away, and would let her know where he was going to. Witness told a police officer that if she had her dress she would run away, and not testify either.

DR. C. M. FITCH,

of No. 520 West Madison street, testified that on Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, he was in Brown's barber-shop getting shaved. Some person came to the door and said that Brown had cut and nearly killed a man. The barber who was shaving him said, "That must be Jesse." Deceased was subsequently brought into the barber-shop.

The remainder of the Doctor's testimony was immaterial.

EDWARD CURTIS,

a boarder of No. 503 West Madison street, testified that on Monday afternoon he was in the barber-shop belonging to the prisoner Brown, being employed there. He was called into Brown's house by the girl Baker. Mrs. Brown was in bed sick. She asked witness to go to a drug store and get some paregoric. He did so, and Mrs. Brown swallowed the whole of it. She then went to sleep. Witness remained a little while, and could not come through the window and tear away the curtain. He knew it was Brown's hand, and jumped up and ran out and told him to stop, as his wife was ill. Brown told him to go to the shop. Witness said he would, provided Brown would behave himself. Brown said he would. Jones, the deceased, then came up, and went to the barber shop, and commenced shaving Dr. Fitch. Some person ran to the door and said a man had been struck in the head. Witness thought the matter over, and remarked that "it must be Jesse." He then ran up-stairs, and helped carry deceased into the barber-shop While shaving the head of the deceased, at the request of Dr. Fitch, he (Jones) said: "I have always treated Phil Brown like a gentleman, but now he has treated me like a dog." Witness never knew Brown and Jones to quarrel. The former was drunk when spoken to at the window. The girl Baker ran out of the house before Brown entered.

Samuel Sharp, of No. 503 West Madison street, and Officers Roach and Murphy were sworn and examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

KATE BROWN,

wife of the prisoner, testified that she knew Jesse Brown. She last saw him alive on Sunday last. On Monday afternoon witness swallowed about four spoonsful of paregoric, and afterwards sent Curtis for more, but did not remember taking it. Did not know of any trouble in the house. First heard of it on Monday evening, being told that her husband had been arrested. She found spots of blood on the floor. Never knew of a quarrel between Jones and her husband. Did not see Jones standing at her bed on Monday. The girl Baker told her that she (witness) had taken a bottle of paregoric, and, being under the influence of it, did not wake up until Monday evening.

MRS. MARIA OWEN,

chambermaid at Sharp's boarding-house, Nos. 503 and 505 West Madison street, testified that on Monday last, about half-past 12 o'clock, she entered the room of Mrs. Brown, and found her lying in bed. She appeared to be perfectly sensible, and spoke to witness for ten or fifteen minutes.

There being no other witnesses, Brown was called up, and asked if he wished to make a statement. He shook his head and said he had nothing whatever to say.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and in a few minutes rendered the following verdict:

That the said Jesse Jones, now lying dead at No. 503 West Madison street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, came to his death April 22, 1873, from a fracture of the skull, causing hemorrhage, and resulting in compression of the brain; and we, the jury, find, from the evidence, that said injuries were produced by blows from a cast-iron stew-pan in the hands of Philip H. Brown.

A CORONER'S WARRANT

was immediately issued, and Brown removed to the jail. The girl Baker was placed under bonds for $1,000 to appear as a witness, it being evident testimony in which she gave her meagre about the matter she knew a great deal more was also held as an she cared to tell. Curtis Coroner fearing that, ...ess in bail of $500, the ing to tell all he knew, he ...he appeared will leave the city by the friends of Jones induced to

FAR AWAY.

There are spaces outside the city limits, and there were times before the fire. This is true, although in our intense devotion to business we are liable to forget it. We keep our noses on the grindstone, and our backs bent over our work so closely that we can scarcely see the stars, and the "music of the spheres" has no place in our "fine art columns."

This hard, practical work is all very well as far as it goes, but it is not everything. There are people who think of other things than money-making,—other places than Chicago, and other times than 1873. Some of these phenomenal individuals live in every community: even our own is not, happily, quite devoid of them, although they are *rara aves* here. A case in point is the life and labor of our fellow-townsman, J. W. Foster. He has in hand, and nearly completed, a book on "Prehistoric Man," which is destined to make some stir in the world, and which we shall all read with all the more interest because its matter is in such broad contrast with our ordinary subjects of thought and feeling. The theme though far removed from money-making, is nevertheless one of the most generally interesting of all the topics of the day. Tyndall, Huxley, Lyell, Dubbock, Darwin; all have thought and written about it, and no paragraph is so sure of extensive copying and universal reading as any kind of story, true or false, that treats or pretends to treat of times ten or a hundred thousand years ago or so. A true story of a year or a hundred years ahead might be more entrancing—nothing else.

Other places having scientific men sometimes send them to see us, much to our pleasure and edification if we choose it to be so. From Syracuse, N. Y., will arrive next week, Mr. S. B. Calthrop, a man of very high attainments in many branches of natural science. Every winter he delights his fellow-townsmen with one or more courses of lectures—now on botany, now on astronomy, and again on some other of his own favorite subjects. He is one of those brimfull and overflowing men who can take their stand in front of a black-board, with no notes and preparation more formidable than the sharpening of a bit of chalk, and then and there hold an intelligent audience enchained for an hour or two, while he instructs and amuses them with a discourse on any one of a half a dozen scientific subjects which have been the objects of his study.

Mr. Calthrop will stay at No. 482 North LaSalle street, and would probably be glad to communicate with any of our scientific or literary clubs.

POSTAGE-MATTERS.

The Postal Rates as They Now Stand.

From the Postal Record.

The recent Congressional legislation provides that "All laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after June 30, 1873." This cuts off the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free circulation of papers within the counties of publication. No changes in the rates of postage have been made, consequently postage charges will be as follows:

LETTERS.

To all parts of the United States, 3 cents per half ounce.

PAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

Pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions can be transmitted through the mails at 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Books, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Samples of merchandise, metals, ores, and mineralogical specimens can pass through the mail in packages not exceeding twelve ounces, at the rate of 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof; to be left open at the ends for examination, and to contain no writing other than the address. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, obscene books, and all other material liable to injure the mails or those having charge thereof, shall be excluded therefrom.

REGULAR PUBLICATIONS.

Newspapers sent by mail must be prepaid by stamps, unless "regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers" by publishers or newsdealers, when the following rates are charged, payable quarterly in advance, either at the mailing or delivery office:

	Cents.
Dailies	35
Six times a week	30
Tri-weekly	15
Semi-weekly	10
Weeklies	5
Semi-monthly, not over 4 ozs	6
Monthlies, not over 4 ozs	3
Quarterlies, not over 4 ozs	1

Newspapers and circulars dropped into the office for delivery must be prepaid at the rate of 1 cent for two ounces, and an additional rate for every additional two ounces or fraction thereof; and periodicals weighing more than two ounces are subject to 2 cents, prepaid at the letter-carrier offices. The postage on regular papers, &c., must be prepaid in advance, either at the place of delivery, to the carrier, or at the office, otherwise they will be charged at the transient rates.

MANUSCRIPT.

Book manuscript passing between authors and publishers requires prepayment, at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Manuscript intended for publication in newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, &c., is subject to letter rates of postage.

GENERAL RULES.

Full prepayment by stamps is required on all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic. All letters not prepaid by stamps, all such as are received in the office with stamps cut from stamped envelopes, or with such postage-stamps as were in use prior to 1861, or with revenue stamps on them, are treated as "unmailable" and sent to the Dead Letter office. Letters which have not been delivered can be forwarded, without additional charge, upon a written request. Letters once delivered from a Post-Office cannot be remailed without prepayment of postage. Departmental postage after June 30, 1873, will be prepaid by special stamps, prepared and furnished by the Post-Office Department. It will, nevertheless, become important for correspondents of the several Departments and Bureaus to fully prepay their postage after the 30th of June next. Of course the local officers and agents of the Departments will be instruct

THE COURTS.

The South Park Commissioners Formally Enjoined from Creating a Lien on Unpaid-for Property.

Singularly Brutal Case on Trial in the Criminal Court.

Interesting Decision as to the Return of Moneys Paid to Bankrupts in Error.

The County Building Contract Row Gets Into Court--Two Heavy Suits Commenced.

Important Decision on a Note---The Trier School War---Notes from All the Courts.

His Honor, Judge Drummond, yesterday made an order in the cause, Clark v. The South Park Commissioners, in the terms foreshadowed in the remarks published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. In reading the order, the Court merely echoed the language already reported. He explained that the form of the order was not exactly in the shape such orders usually were. It was customary for the defendant to put in an answer, but in this case the defendant had put in a demurrer to the bill, and the order, perhaps, went further than the order that technically ought to be made upon the demurrer. The proper order would be to sustain or overrule the demurrer; but the plaintiff asked for an injunction, and that question was incorporated more or less with nearly all the allegations of the bill, and rendered it necessary for the Court to make an order deciding such question, as far as it concerned the equity of the bill, at the same time using such language as would leave the counsel for the plaintiff free to adopt it or not. The Court particularly referred to that portion of the order that gave the plaintiff leave to amend his bill. He said in some respects it appeared to the Court that the bill should be amended, although generally it might be sustained. The Court then read the following order:

The Court, now being sufficiently advised upon the demurrer to the bill heretofore argued in this case, overrules the demurrer, and it is ordered by the Court that the defendants forthwith proceed with all convenient speed to institute proceedings in the Courts of the State to cause the property of the plaintiffs mentioned in the bill to be condemned, according to law, for the purpose set forth in the acts of the Legislature referred to in the bill, unless the same shall be acquired by consent of the plaintiff; and it is further ordered that, until the said property is taken in conformity of law, or acquired by consent of plaintiff, the defendants be restrained from interfering in any way with the same, or the rights of the plaintiff thereto. And it is further ordered that the plaintiff, if he so elect, may have leave to amend his bill, with the privilege to move the Court hereafter, and before final hearing, for an injunction against the defendants, if he is advised that circumstances hereafter occurring shall render the same necessary for the protection of his rights.

The Court further explained the order, with some minuteness, as above stated. He said, among other things, that its main object would be seen—i. e., that whilst it was a quasi-injunction and quasi-mandamus in the bill against the defendant, it sustained substantially the position taken by the defense, namely, that the property in reference can be condemned for a public purpose. It also decides that the Court will exercise the right to interfere for the protection of plaintiff in his property, so that the defendant must take with all reasonable diligence the steps that are necessary for the purpose of condemning the land in question; and it is intended by this bill over them until they perform that obligation. Without expressing any opinion about the power of the Legislature to particularize a tract of land as one to be taken for public purposes, the Court said it was certain that the Legislature was not competent to declare that a particular tract of land shall be set apart, and there stop; but the Legislature must go on and declare it must be acquired in the way pointed out in the Constitution and the law of the land. As for the Legislature saying that a particular tract of land can be acquired for a stated price, it could not be done.

In answer to further questions, the Court made a few remarks respecting the proceedings necessary to be taken in the State's Courts, merely recapitulating what he had said before, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, that the Court could not interfere with questions that should properly come before those Courts.

INTERESTING DECISION.

His Honor, Judge Blodgett, yesterday decided a point of great interest to those connected, either as officers or creditors, with bankrupt insurance companies. One Milliman some time ago petitioned the Court to direct Assignee Vocke, of the Germania Insurance Company, to return him the sum of $1,200 which he owed to the Company on a note and mortgage. It appeared that the money had been borrowed ostensibly from the International Mutual and Trust Loan Company, and that when Milliman repaid it, he claims that he considered he was doing so to the representative of that Company. He was also a policy-holder in the Company, and had proved up a claim on his policy against the bankrupt, and he prayed for the money paid to be returned to him as paid under a misconception, and for the Court to declare his claim against the Company a set-off against the claim of the Company against him.

In deciding on this claim, His Honor reviewed the above facts, and said there was really nothing in the evidence to lead anyone to suppose that Milliman could have paid that money without knowing what he was about. He had borrowed of one Company and paid the well-known Receiver of another, in the banking office of a third. These circumstances, so curious until unexplained, would naturally have aroused inquiry on the part of the most stupid of men, and the result would have been that he would have discovered the nature of the transaction. Besides, it was not at all likely that any one would pay away his hard-earned money in a mere off-hand direction—that he must pay it to so and so, without knowing more about it. He would desire to satisfy himself that the person to whom he paid was authorized to receive it, and competent to give a receipt.

His Honor referred to the argument of the counsel for Milliman. It was held that the only issue remaining was as to whether Milliman paid the money by mistake, in ignorance of any fact which, had he known it, would not have made him liable to pay voluntarily, with knowledge of the fact that he was paying it to the Germania Insurance Company, against which he had a valid set-off. Milliman says in his testimony that having the money necessary to meet this mortgage debt after the fire, and being undecided what to do, he thought he would pay this debt and save the interest. Having borrowed the money of the International Mutual Trust Company he sought that institution out and saw either Mr. Hoffman or Mr. Lowenthal, and told him that he wanted to get his mortgage and notes, the reply being that he had them no longer, but that they were in Henry Greenebaum's Bank, the Germania Bank; that he then went to the bank and interviewed Florsheim; and the next day went again, and saw Florsheim and Vocke, the former telling him that Vocke would give him the papers and settle up with him. Vocke then went to the vault, figured up the interest, and received the money, giving a receipt, telling him that he must obtain the release deed from Hoffman, of the International. Petitioner contended that, in thus settling, he considered he was paying the money to Greenebaum, of the Germania Bank, and did not discover the mistake until he got home, when he looked at the papers and said to his wife: "I did a very foolish thing to pay the money to the Germania Insurance Company when I was insured in it." Counsel held that Milliman did not know that Florsheim was holding the paper as Secretary of the Insurance Company, or that Vocke was acting as Receiver of said company, whilst the Assignee relied on the evidence of Mr. Florsheim, which established the fact that the claimant had been told to call when Mr. Vocke, "the Receiver of the Germania," was in. The Court went over this evidence with minuteness, and said that no other conclusion could be arrived at other than that Milliman had been duly noticed that the Germania was in a state of bankruptcy, and that Mr. Vocke was appointed Receiver of the Germania. He must be held to have been duly noticed, like the rest of the world, and the petition would be dismissed.

GARVEY GETS SILVERMAN INTO COURT.

The end is not yet of the wordy fracas between Silverman and Garvey. A brief resume of the case, as an introduction to what is coming, may not prove uninteresting. John W. Garvey sent to the County Commissioners, to be read at the meeting of Monday last, a sworn statement to the effect that he put in two bids for the work of the County Jail and Criminal Court, one an aggregate bid of $417,500; the other a separate bid of $26,864 for the carpenter work alone; that Doyle & Johnson, plasterers, through the agency of one Frank Silverman, wheedled from him the amount of his bid, underbid him, and got the contract. In THE TRIBUNE of Monday, which reports the above facts at length, appears also a letter to the editor, qualifying Garvey's sworn statement as false, and stating that the matter will be brought by him before the Grand Jury at their next session. Thus the matter stood yesterday morning; and now Garvey comes out with actions in the Circuit Court, one against John Doyle, Peter Johnson, and Frank Silverman, for trespass on the case; damages $10,000; another against Silverman alone, for libel; damages $10,000. The first of these is an action to recover damages from defendants, for their alleged swindling him out of his contract; while the latter refers immediately to Silverman's energetic little card, in which he virtually calls Garvey a perjurer. There is no doubt that lively times will ensue when these cases get well under way.

BOSTWICK V. HESS.

The Bostwick v. Hess case came up again before Judge Gary, yesterday, when the following defendants were discharged, viz.: Ellen M. Smith, Frederick Howard, Charles Bridge, W. B. Dodge, Taylor A. Snow, John Walker, Washington Smith, A. W. Clark, Hannah and Francis Dodd, George A. Springer, John Chunies, William Baker, Christian Soltrap, George A. Emery, George W. Bonninger, Busby et al., Trustees State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Christian Weele, Samuel Gourley, Francis C. Barbour, Dunn Foss, Henry M. Shepherd, Thomas Moran, Henry Drewderry, Hiram Canfield, Charles E. Martin H. Voss, C. H. Horine. The special answer to plaintiff's plea upon which the Court discharged them, stated that defendants deny having received notice, actual or constructive, of the purchase by Bostwick of the land in dispute, or that they had, before purchase or notice, any notice of possession by Bostwick, or that he had any interest to the land or any contract therefor from David Hess, as stated in the bill. Defendants also disclaim any right in the premises other than what was conveyed to them direct by grantor, who was at the time of purchase in possession of the land and the owner of record thereof, and that the alleged option to purchase, given by Hess to complainant's ancestor, John Bostwick, was never filed for record in the Recorder's office in Cook County. Defendants also deny all manner of unlawful combination and conspiracy charged by the bill, and pray to be discharged with reasonable costs.

The ground taken was precisely that already reported in the case of the successful defendant Winstone.

INTERESTING DECISION ON A NOTE.

The cause, Hedd v. Green, to recover the amount of a note bought by Hedd from Green, and taken by Green from King & Co., of Madison, was yesterday decided by Judge Blodgett. The defense was that the defendant was not liable, on the ground that he had indorsed the note on certain conditions therein mentioned, that absolved him from all the responsibility that would attach to an indorser. It appeared that King had paid the note to Given. The court held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendant all that he could have recovered, had the note not been paid prior to the commencement of proceedings by Hedd to recover from King, in ignorance of the fact that Given had recovered the money. Judgment was given for $675.25.

TRIER SCHOOL WAR.

Before Judge Williams, yesterday morning, the well-known Trier School injunction cases came up on special demurrer of Moran (of Moran & English) of the counsel. It will be remembered that in the Town of Trier there were two school districts, and some time ago parties sought to consolidate them into one. The Trustees have the power, on receiving the petition of a majority of two districts, to unite them under one set of Directors. This was accomplished in Trier, but the opposition claim that the majority of the two amalgamated districts did not desire consolidation, and have sought an injunction to restrain the new Directors from acting. The demurrer held that the Court here cannot, on a collateral proceeding, question the action of Town Trustees. Written authorities will be cited by counsel in defense of this opinion, and in the meantime the case is continued.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

In the Criminal Court, Daniel Murphy was charged with stealing a box of clothes wringers from the cars of the C., B. & Q. Railway. After a fair and impartial trial by his fellow-citizens, he was acquitted.

A family row, which resulted in the annihilation of a man's right optic, occupied a good deal of the Court's time. Patrick Kent and Catharine Myers were charged with committing an assault with intent to do bodily injury upon the person of John Myers. Prisoners are brother and sister, and upon an altercation arising with John Myers, their brother-in-law, Catherine showed her natural affection for him by throwing her eager arms around his body, while Richard mashed John's right eye to a jelly. Several blows were rendered, each full in the eye, and at last the ball was actually split open, and the eye was banished forever. Operations were immediately begun upon the other eye, but assistance came and it was saved. The State's Attorney has assisted Mr. Charles O'Malley, who made a Demosthenic oration, in which he stated that the "lengthened harauj of the first attorney reminded me of the Angel Gabriel playing upon a horn in the emptied chamber of a powder-mine." Take nothing from nothing, and what remains? Would any of the jury sell a pint of their little finger, or big finger, or thumb, or even their toe, for $500? A man got $1,200 for a hurt fut the other day. It was not one gintale invitation on the oi, or two gintale invitations on the eye, but away at it until it busted!" With many more pathetic, but rather irrelevant appeals to the jury, the namesake of Lever's hero desisted, and the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The Italian, Schalk, who was tried for attempting to kill another Italian, was found not guilty.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Yesterday morning State's Attorney Reed moved for a rehearing of the "Guilty Knowledge" question before Judge Farwell. According to the decision of Judge Williams, it behooves parties prosecuting rum-sellers to prove that they sell liquor to parties whom they know to be habitual drunkards. Mr. Reed stated that in other States a contrary opinion obtains, and that Mr. Kelly, of the Temperance Bureau, who was well posted, had produced authority sustaining an opinion adverse to Judge Williams' ruling. The matter was taken by His Honor under advisement.

In Judge Rogers' court, the case of Martin v. Day, which a crowd of rustics have watched closely for the last three days, closed with a verdict for defendant. The action was for false and malicious arrest and imprisonment, on a charge of cattle-stealing, and the knowledge that some couple of hundred of dollars of costs would have to be paid by the loser of the case lent it quite a tragic interest, and, at the rendering of the verdict, the audience were highly perturbed.

The will of the late Sanford Johnson was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Martha L. Johnson and John W. Smith, under a bond of $150,000, to be approved, in the County Court.

Henry H. Andy was yesterday, in the County Court, appointed administrator to the estate of the late Charles Graham, under a bond of $68,000, to be approved.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J. M. Pendleton for use of Geo. Westlake v. The Town of Rockton; debt $5,531.66. Edward N. Kirk Talcott v. Same; debt, $2,400; damages, $1,000. David J. Judson v. Town of Reading; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,668, 9, 70, 1, 2—Appeals. 6,673—John W. Garvey v. John Doyle, Peter Johnson, and Frank Silverman; trespass on the case, $10,000. 6,674—John W. Garvey v. Frank Silverman; trespass on the case, for libel, $10,000. 6,675—Louisa C. Dyer v. William McConnell and Edward M. Boose; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,676—Jens Hodd v. Peter Rand, Martha F. Holst, and John Laughlin; trespass, $1,500. 6,677—Ignatius v. Catharine Myer; divorce on ground of adultery. 6,678—Geo. H. Stewart v. Cornelia D. Becker, Mark Dorgan, and Edwin D. Becker; case, $5,000. 6,679—John W. Becker v. Mark Dorgan, Cornelia and Edwin D. Becker; case, $5,000. 6,680—Mary Carrie v. Charles and Sarah Pabbi; covenant, $5,000. 6,681—Suppressed for service. 6,683—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,140—Charles A. Whitney et al. v. James Tisdall; assumpsit, $600. 43,141—John Evans v. J. L. Campbell; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,142, 2—Appeals. 43,144—Delos W. Eldred v. Charles B. and Theodore F. Brown; assumpsit, $1,800. 43,145—Moses D. Walls et al. v. Nathaniel W. Galentine; assumpsit, $1,800. 43,146—William H. Eddy v. H. Schall, surviving partner of the firm of E. E. Schall and Co.; assumpsit, $5,000. 43,147—Anna E. v. Walter W. Leonard; divorce on the ground of desertion. 43,148—Oliver F. Fuller et al. v. William Peabody; assumpsit, $200. 43,149—James F. Dunn et al. v. Charles Stewart; assumpsit, $200. 43,150—Same v. O. L. Marshall; same, $100. 43,151—Rufus G. Case et al. v. William M. Hovey; same, $100. 43,152—Mary v. Harry Olive; divorce on ground of adultery. 43,153—Jane E. v. Peter Glover; divorce on ground of drunkenness.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Late George Bliss--The Chicago & Pacific and Chicago & Paducah Railroads.

The death of an Eastern railroad man largely identified with the early interests of Chicago deserves a place in our columns. We refer to George Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., who died on Saturday last, at the advanced age of 79. He was a native of Springfield, and his career is, therefore, peculiarly identified with Springfield and with the interests of Western Massachusetts, though he by no means confined his activity to that locality, and was at one time largely engaged in railroad enterprises in the West.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the 21st, in an extended sketch of the life of Mr. Bliss, presents these facts strikingly:

The chief public work of Mr. Bliss' career was his carrying the Western Railroad (now Boston & Albany) to a successful completion and putting it in full operation. This engaged almost his whole activity for ten years, from 1836 to 1846, during which, with the exception of a single year (1843) he was the planning mind and working hand of the enterprise.

Soon after withdrawing from the management of the Western Railroad, Mr. Bliss went to Europe in May, 1846, and returned in September, 1847. At this time Mr. Bliss believed that his labors in railroad management were over, but in the following year (1848) Gov. Washington Hunt, of New York, proposed that Mr. Bliss should join him in buying the Erie & Kalamazoo Road, in Ohio and Michigan, afterward united with the Michigan Southern Road, and this led to another season of railroad engagements. In 1849, the Erie and Kalamazoo Road, having been rescued from its embarrassments and completed under his direction, was leased to the Michigan Southern road, and Mr. Bliss was chosen a Director of that line, not yet opened through to Chicago. Before 1850 he became President of the Michigan Southern Road, giving his whole time to it, and saw it completed to Chicago, in June, 1852, when he resigned office. But, in 1853, having succeeded so well with these roads, he was urged to take the Presidency of the Chicago and Mississippi Road, which, by way of Joliet, connects Chicago with Alton. He accepted this place for a year, and gave it up in December, 1854, having seen it finished and put in operation from Joliet to Alton, 220 miles. Nor did this close his railroad service, for in 1857, when the Michigan Southern Road had become heavily embarrassed through the fault of others, he was called on to serve once more as Director; in 1858 he was made President, and held that place till May, 1860, when he finally withdrew from all active business, at the age of 67. In all the railroad enterprises he had been obliged to make up for the failure or the incapacity of others, and his success was such as to give him a great reputation in that business. He was one of the originators of the Hartford & Springfield Railroad, and was an active Director of the Chicago & Rock Island,—the first iron road which reached the Mississippi. Including the Western Railroad, he brought to completion more than 600 miles of through line between Boston and the Valley of the Mississippi,—and this in the infancy and early development of our great railroad system.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

The Elgin *Gazette* gives the following interesting Chicago & Pacific Railway items:

We are this week enabled to give our readers the following items in regard to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad: Trains commenced running regularly from Chicago to Roselle station on Monday, as follows: Leave the Halsted street depot at 6 a. m. and 3 p. m., arriving at Roselle at 9:50 a. m. and 5:20 p. m. Returning, leave Roselle at 7:30 a. m. and 6 p. m., arriving at Halsted street depot at 11:30 a. m. and 7:50 p. m.

Roselle Station is in DuPage County, eleven and one-quarter miles from the city of Elgin. The contract for the grading between Elgin has been let to Edwards and Price, and is to be completed to Elgin in thirty days. They now have a large force of men and teams on the work, and are pushing it along lively, with every assurance that the grading will be done in the time given.

J. M. Whitman, Esq., late of the Iowa Central Railroad, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the road vice J. M. Raymond, resigned. Mr. Whitman has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

George H. Daniels, of Elgin, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the road. This is, we think, a good appointment, and the Company will have in Mr. Daniels a faithful and efficient officer, and a courteous and pleasant gentleman to deal with.

Engine No. 3 has been purchased and arrived in Chicago. It bears the name of our worthy Mayor, George B. Bowen, and contains a painting of Mr. Bowen on each side of the head-light.

Numerous surveys have been made through this city and at present we do not know where the line will enter the city. A few days more, however, may show where the road will enter, and where the depot will be.

There is now every prospect that the road will be open and trains running regularly to this city by June 15, at which time there will no doubt be a proper expression of our people given in commendation of the event.

THE CHICAGO & PADUCAH.

Of the above line, the Streator *Monitor* says:

Col. Plumb sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of April, on the Baltic, of the White Star Line. He has succeeded in negotiating the bonds of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, at satisfactory figures. This places the construction of that line of road upon a sure footing.

We are informed that the iron spikes, splice bars, bolts and cross ties, have been purchased, and that track-laying will commence the first week in May, at Fairbury. The work will go forward as rapidly as material can be delivered to the track-layers.

Not more than ninety days will elapse before the gap between Fairbury and Monticello will be closed up.

Below Windsor the work of grading will be pushed rapidly, so that by the time another winter is upon us, that "Little Fairbury Road" (the road that began and ended nowhere in particular), will have grown to be a magnificent line, of from 150 to 200 miles in length.

The importance of such a line of road to Streator, extending, as it does, through the heart of a great prairie country, in its effect on the coal trade, is at once appreciated.

NOT AT HOME.

McLaughlin Absents Himself in order to Avoid the Acceptance of a "Spring Suit."

The public will regret to learn that the ruffian McLaughlin did not receive his promised "spring suit" of tar and feathers last evening. Unfortunately for the cause of morality and public decency, he had sense enough to remain away from his den, near the corner of Randolph and Peoria streets. The appointed hour for the gathering of the "T. and F. B." was 7 o'clock, and about that time nearly a hundred men were assembled at the intersection of the streets mentioned. Among them were noticed many prominent citizens, whose belief in and advocacy of law and order could not be overturned by any less heinous crime than that of which the burly beast McLaughlin is guilty, and for which he merits the severest punishment that can be devised. The crowd waited for a little while, and talked about the proprietor of the place across the way with much less anger and excitement than could be expected, under the circumstances. But, as the said proprietor did not make his appearance, and as his employes kept out of sight, the people began to grow tired and drop off, until finally the street was almost deserted. Every little while during the evening somebody passing along in front of McLaughlin's would run up the tbe steps and look over the window-blinds into the saloon, and then run down again. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE went into the saloon, and found a card on the bar announcing that no liquor was sold there. Upon asking for the proprietor, the bar-tender answered that he was out of town, his sister having died suddenly, and that no business would be transacted in the place until his return. Just as he was speaking, an order for drinks came from up stairs, and a beverage that looked something like cider was handed to the waiter. The statement that the house was not open for the same nefarious purpose that caused the late expose was undoubtedly a falsehood, as the reporter observed, during the short time he remained about the place, several men and young girls enter by the side door. If the police authorities of the West Division allow McLaughlin to do business after the revocation of his license, it is about time that their places were filled by men who understand their business and are not afraid to perform their duty. There was a rumor about the Madison Street Station last evening that McLaughlin will be summoned before the Police Court this morning.

City Taxes, 1872.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ROOM 1, CITY-HALL, CHICAGO, April 23, 1873.—The ordinance directing the City Collector to make a return of all unpaid city taxes for the year A. D. 1872, to the County Collector for judgment and sale, will be submitted to the Common Council next Monday, and the delinquent list will be ready in a few days. Tax-payers wishing to save costs should pay immediately. GEORGE VAN HOLLEN, City Collector.

—Reynolds & Sanlpaugh, of Rock Island, have just been awarded the contract for building the substructure of the new bridge across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., for the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. There will be twelve piers, and the contract includes their erection and the filling of the approaches at each end of the bridge. The aggregate amount of the contract will reach $250,000.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

Closing Session of the Triennial Convention.

About $230,000 Required for the Theological Seminary.

No More Aid for Tobacco-Chewing Young Theologians.

The Commencement Exercises Last Evening.

The Triennial Convention resumed its session at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the lecture-room of the Union Park Church. The first hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which the roll was called and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. There were present 124 ministers, and 46 lay delegates.

NEEDS OF THE SEMINARY.

An important paper, entitled "The present needs of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was read by E. W. Blatchford, urging a further endowment to the Seminary. Not less than $230,000 were required. The present value of endowments of all kinds is $370,000. That of Andover was $750,000; of Lane, $400,000; of Yale, $400,000; of Union, $350,000; and of Princeton, $1,250,000. The ministers of the Northwest must urge their congregations to be more liberal. The Northwest must assume the burden, but the East will help, etc.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the exigencies of the Seminary, the Financial Secretary be instructed to use earnest endeavors for its further endowment, and that we pledge ourselves to assist him with our heartiest co-operation.

Recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. L. Leonard, of Illinois.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The reports from the State Delegations on Nominations for Directors and Visitors were made and adopted, as follows:

Illinois—Directors, Col. C. G. Hammond of Chicago, G. W. Scoville, Oak Park, Rev. H. M. Daniels, Wimebago. Visitors, President Sturtevant, of Illinois, Rev. E. C. Dickinson, Illinois.

Iowa—Directors (no change.) Visitor, Rev. E. G. Swift, D.D.

Wisconsin—Directors, J. H. Knapp of Menominee, Rev. O. W. Camp, Waukesha, Rev. R. H. Foote of Brodhead.

Michigan—Directors, Rev. G. M. Smith, Grand Rapids, Rev. H. L. Hubbell, Ann Arbor, Rev. J. S. Hoyt, Detroit. Visitor (to fill the unexpired term of Rev. Mr. Hoyt), Rev. O. S. Dean, Kalamazoo.

Indiana—Directors (no change). Visitor, Rev. J. B. Fairbank, Fort Wayne.

Minnesota—Director, Rev. A. Fuller, of Rochester. Visitor, Rev. J. W. Strong, Northfield.

Missouri—Director, Dr. T. M. Post, of St. Louis.

WORK, WANTS, ETC.

A paper was read by Rev. Moses Smith, of Chicago, on "The Work and Wants of the Western Education Society," respecting which the following recommendations were adopted:

First—That the Convention earnestly urge that the General Conference and Associations of the States represented in this body form auxiliary organizations to this Society.

Second—That these auxiliary organizations make an annual report to the Parent Society.

Third—That the following officers be elected: President, Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D.; Secretary, Rev. Moses Smith; Treasurer, Lyman Baird; Executive Committee, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., E. W. Blatchford, Prof. Joseph Emerson, Prof. J. C. Webster, S. H. Moore, Rev. Moses Smith.

REPORTS.

The report of the Special Committee on the the report of the Board of Directors, was made by Dr. Post, and resolutions adopted recommending the enlargement of the facilities of the institution, the completion of the endowment of of professorships now but partially endowed, the erection of other buildings when the funds shall justify, &c.

A report from the Committee on the Library, showing its great deficiencies, and urging its enlargement, was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS ON TOBACCO.

The Rev. S. B. Goodenough offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as we deem it of the highest importance for the minister to be free from all unbecoming practices and all questionable entanglements, therefore we desire that the Directors of this Western Education Society decline to aid into the ministry any young man who uses tobacco or opium, or is connected with any secret oath-bound society.

CONCLUSION.

On motion of Dr. Savage, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered published, with such reports as the Executive Committee may select.

A collection of $68.15 was taken to defray the expense of publication.

The minutes were read and approved, and the Convention adjourned sine die, with the Doxology and prayer.

The Convention has been very united, and in a short time has done a great deal of work. The results are pre-eminently satisfactory to the Board of Instruction, the Alumni, patrons, and friends of the Seminary.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

of the Northwestern Congregational Theological Seminary took place last night at the Union Park Congregational Church, which was nearly filled by the fine audience assembled there.

The opening prayer was made by President Chapin, of Beloit College, after which addresses were delivered by several members of the class, as follows:

A. Wesley Bill, "The Moral Effect of Doctrine;" M. Willcutt, "Humanitarianism;" C. F. Reed, "Evidences of Christ;" B. W. Root, "Duty a Law of Evangelization;" William G. Dickinson, "The Argument of the Heart Against Naturalism," and C. W. Merrill, "The Unity of the Church in Belief and Experience."

These addresses all possessed the virtue of brevity, were fairly written, and reasonably well delivered.

They were interspersed with some fine solos and duets by Mrs. Swanker and Miss. Lewis, the "Salve Regina," by the latter, being excellently well done.

Degrees were then conferred upon the following persons: Seth A. Arnold, A. Wesley Bill, T. L. Brown, William W. Curtis, William G. Dickinson, Jesse L. Fonda, C. W. Merrill, Richard Miller, G. W. Nelson, H. J. Parker, Charles F. Reed, A. M. Rice, B. W. Root, Dana Sherrill, W. H. Skenttebury, J. F. Smith, D. D. Tibbetts, H. L. Tuttle, A. J. Van Wagner, M. Willett, and H. G. Highes.

The services were then concluded with a prayer and benediction.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Ben C. Miller is spoken of as the probable successor of Dr. Rauch as Sanitary Superintendent.

Judge Drummond left for Milwaukee last night, to take up the United States Circuit Court business awaiting him at that city.

Mr. K. Shaw will preach at the Christian Church, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, this evening, on "Prepare to meet thy God."

"Cautionary signals are still ordered for Chicago." Mayor Cady, of Hyde Park, visited us in top-boots yesterday. Remarked that he provided against a possible snow-storm, so far away from home.

Dr. Edward Deans, who lived before the fire at No. 250 South Clark street, and since the fire somewhere else, is missed by his friends. Information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Messrs. Hammond & Gage, No. 54 Washington street.

A council of United States Engineers is being held in this city, to consider improvements in the harbors of Duluth and Superior City. The council is composed of Col. J. N. McComb, of Rock Island; Gen. G. Weitzel, Gen. Z. B. Tower, of New York, Maj. D. C. Huston, Chicago; and Gen. Francis U. Farquar, of St. Paul.

The rapid progress in the work of reconstruction has built the city up in a few months, but it has brought a feeling of regret with it to many of Mr. Finnegan's friends in this city, for, his work having come to a close, he returns to-day to Cincinnati. Mr. Finnegan came here to superintend the working of the far-famed Buena Vista stone, which has become such a favorite building material in this city. Everybody knows how faithfully he worked on the first large building of this stone, the Chamber of Commerce, and those who have had occasion to meet him in similar situations have invariably found him careful for their interests. He has become identified with the many palaces he has helped to construct, and that alone would constitute a local claim upon him. His many social qualities have made for him hosts of friends in this city, and while they are justly proud of the wonderful resurrection of Chicago, they regret that one consequence of it is James Finnegan's departure.

Miss Nellie Grant will be 18 the 14th of next July.

Alexander Clark (colored), of Muscatine, has been appointed Consul at Aux Cayes, in Hayti.

Josiah Russell, of the Davenport *Gazette*, has purchased a half-interest in the Clinton (Iowa) *Herald*.

Joshua Hill, ex-Senator from Georgia, will continue to reside in Washington and do business.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley goes off from Chester Cathedral to become a Canon of Westminster. His friends hope that he will go off again soon and become a Bishop.

The Rev. G. M. Steele, President of Lawrence University, Appleton, has been appointed a Commissioner from Wisconsin to the Vienna Exposition.

R. T. Bryden has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, vice Frank Van Dusen, resigned.

Henrietta Hirshfeldt, the American dentist in Dorotheen strasse, Berlin, is rapidly making a fortune. She pulls strong, and charges in proportion. Recently she manipulated Bismarck's jaws.

Paul Castor, the Ottumwa (Iowa) faith doctor, has been sued for $20,000 damages by two women, a Mrs. Hewitt and her daughter. The charge is that Castor, while treating the daughter, seduced her.

Master Jesse Grant, aged 14, is circumnavigating the world in charge of some friends of the family. It was said that the President was compelled to send the boy out of the country to prevent Sheridan from making him his Chief of Staff.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

It was whispered on the streets yesterday that the Hon. John B. Glover, Treasurer of State, wished to purchase a house, and, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, nineteen real estate agents had nearly driven him to distraction.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

In a recent sermon the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, nominated Ben Butler for Governor. As a reward for this holy lift Butler ought to give Brother Clarke's church a communion-service of silver—if he happens to have any of the old stock left.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The rumor that Mr. James Gordon Bennett is enamored of a Danish Princess has reached these shores, and very naturally arouses the fears of the friends of the young gentleman. Unhappily, Mr. Bennett is an orphan; he is without a guardian; he has no near kindred to warn and curb his wandering fancy, and, therefore, his situation is critical.

The Anamosa (Iowa) *Eureka* says the children of Gen. John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War under President Lincoln, left Anamosa for New York the other day on business matters, in response to a despatch from President Grant, who is their guardian. They are James B., Jennie L., and Emily S., aged 15, 13, and 11 years respectively, and have made their home for nearly a year past with the family of Mr. J. L. Sheean, who is a brother-in-law of the deceased Secretary.

Lieut. Erasmus Dennison, of the Navy, who last week ended his own life at San Francisco, had married a 'Frisco widow with four children, greatly to the disgust of his father and the family at Columbus, Ohio; and, the Lieutenant then taking to drink, the widow discarded him, and he shot himself. News of the suicide reached Columbus while arrangements were being made for the wedding this week of a sister of the unfortunate to Herbert R. Smith, son of the richest banker in that city. The ceremony at Trinity Church was to outrival that of Prince de Lynar to Miss May Parsons, and the reception at Mr. Smith's palatial residence, on Broad street, the most costly in the city, was to be rich, rare, elegant, without regard to cost or trouble. It was to have been followed by a succedaneum at Gov. Dennison's, equally magnificent in quantity and quality. These the fashionables will lose. The ceremony at the church will take place, but in a subdued manner.

HAHNEMAVN.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College.

The Board of Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College met yesterday at 4 p. m., at the office of Hon. Thomas Hoyne. Present, Dr. A. E. Small, President; Edson Keith, E. H. Sheldon, Thomas Hoyne, and Henry M. Smith; Dr. Colton, Recording Secretary.

The Dean of the Faculty, Dr. R. Ludlam, presented the amended list of Professors and Lecturers of the College, as adopted by the Faculty, and the same was fully confirmed by the Board.

An important informal statement was presented as to the condition of Hahnemann Medical College and the Hospital, by Drs. Small, Hoyne, and Ludlam. By these it was shown that the institution has enjoyed a remarkably satisfactory growth in the past three years, despite the disturbed condition of the city. It has entered into occupancy of new and admirable college and hospital buildings, with their site now its own, and is possessed of over $80,000 worth of property, with only a very small incumbrance. The students last term numbered nearly one hundred. It was moved and seconded that the financial condition of the institution, covering its relations to the hospital, be prepared to be put upon the records at an adjourned meeting, Wednesday, April 30.

The Battle of the Birds.

From the Hartford Times.

A couple of male robins, attended by what appear to be their respective female companions, have made the lawn of a suburban residence a place of daily resort for a week past, where the male birds have a regular daily battle. They fight as fiercely as game-cocks, drooping their wings and coming together on the grass with a fury that tears out quantities of feathers. Meeting in the shock, they rise together four or five feet from the ground, the torn feathers flying briskly. This battle, daily renewed, has been going on for a week, and is still undecided. Whether it arises from jealousy or rival claims to the earth-worms in that particular lawn, cannot be ascertained. The females look on demurely, and with as much seeming indifference as the old woman who watched the fight between her husband and the bear.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,

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A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

The Institute has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 180 pages, cloth. Price $1, or sent FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

The reception with which these books have met is entirely owing to their clear and forcible style, and the truths which they contain, these are given in full. No person should be without those valuable books. It is presumed that few, if any, will withhold from themselves the pleasure and profit of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with these marvelous works, from the pen of so eminent a medical man.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector-General, U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

26 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA. DOUBLE BILL —DRAMA AND FARCE. Thursday, April 24. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

ALIXE!

And the laughable DILLON farce, of

TURN HIM OUT!

Friday—Grand Complimentary Benefit to Mr. JAS. C. PADGET and Mr. W. BEARDELL, associate managers. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, with the best cast ever given in this city.

In

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

WICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Little Em'ly."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Alixe." "Turn Him Out."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

GOLDBECK CONCERT—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on the 3d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,007 prizes. J. S. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st., Post-office Box 5,643, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, April 24, 1873.

Criminals are allowed to testify in their own behalf in some of the States. A bill passed the Senate some time ago giving them the same right in Illinois, but was lost in the House yesterday, only 61 votes being given for it.

Appropriations for the Normal School of this State failed to pass the House on Tuesday, but the matter was taken up again yesterday, and they were carried through. The amount appropriated is $35,915.

Common carriers are forbidden by the Thompson bill, which has passed the Senate, to evade or lessen any of their responsibility under the common law by any provisions or stipulations printed on the receipt given for the property they take in charge.

Fire insurance was not profitable in the year of the Boston fire. The President of the Convention of Underwriters at New York says that the companies of this country lost $6,320,366 in 1872. The total loss in the Boston fire was $70,000,000, of which $56,875,848 has been borne by the insurance companies.

Usury laws are not likely to last much longer in New York State. The Grand Jury of New York City, who learned the utter inutility of the laws in the effort to enforce them, recommended the Legislature to abolish them, and this suggestion has resulted in the introduction of a bill for their repeal which has passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 12.

The New York *Sun* publishes a Washington letter stating that the amount of coupon bonds taken out of the trunk of Vice-President Colfax by the sdroit scoundrels who robbed him just after the Credit Mobilier investigation was between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars, instead of three or four thousand, as was given out at the time. The writer intimates that there is an official record of this fact in the police office. The letter is written in a somewhat sensational style, and embraces a good deal of extraneous matter.

An eight-hour law New York workingman thought was all that was needed to enable them to do eight hours' work without giving up their ten hours' pay. But laws are no more omnipotent for trades-unions than other people. Employers have disregarded the law or paid their employes by the hour, and the law lies a dead letter. To compel its enforcement, the Workingmen's Association have directed the formation of a league, to consist of two members of each trades-union in the State.

Ocean telegraphic messages were to have been reduced in rate, after May 1, according to the promise made by the three companies some time ago, from $1 to 75 cents a word to Great Britain. Since that time the French line has become disabled, owing to a break 230 miles this side of Brest, and the two remaining companies take advantage of this accident not only to recall the promised reduction, but to raise the rate from $1 to $1.50 a word. On June 1, the Great Eastern will leave Europe with a fourth cable, which belongs to the same company whose line is now broken.

Two reports have been made to the Senate from the Railroad Committee,—the majority recommending the passage of the House Compromise bill with the amendments they fastened to it, and the minority favoring its passage as it came from the House. No action was taken, and a day's delay supervenes while the reports are being printed, unless the friends of the Compromise bill succeed in calling it up this morning out of the regular order, as it is given out they mean to do, and pass it. A canvass of the Senate shows only fourteen votes known to be against the bill.

Civil-Service Reform finds another illustration in the complaints of about a hundred young men, who were allured to Washington by the prospect of entrance into official life through the door of competitive examinations. They passed through the ordeal successfully long ago, but found themselves strangely overlooked in the appointments which, according to the "spirit of the rules,"—the enforcement of which was so earnestly promised in a recent inaugural,—ought to follow the examinations. They assert that men who have never submitted themselves to the tests of fitness required are put every day, through political influences, into the positions which they have earned. They are promised the "next vacancy," but the next never arrives.

The Chicago grain markets were less active yesterday, and the leading ones were weak. Mess pork was active, and 20c per brl higher, closing at $18.15@18.20 cash, and $18.75@18.80 seller June. Lard was active, and 40c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.35@9.37½ cash, and $9.65@9.70 seller June. Meats were active, and ¼@¾c higher, closing at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 8¼@9c for short ribs; 9½@9¾c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and a shade firmer, at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive and unquotable. Flour was active, and a shade firmer. Wheat was less active at Tuesday's range, closing weak at $1.22¾@1.22¾ cash, and $1.23¾ seller May. Corn was less active, and 1c lower, closing at 37@37½c cash, and 37½c seller May. Oats were active, and ½c higher, closing at 30@30½c cash, and 30½c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 69c. Barley was quiet, and 1@2c firmer for good No. 2 at 76@78c; and 66c for good No. 3. Hogs were active and higher, selling at an extreme range of $5.25@5.75. The cattle trade was brisk at a slight advance, with sales at $3.50@6.80. Sheep were unchanged.

JUDGE LAWRENCE AND THE PRINCETON CONVENTION.

The question as to the security of individual rights and public interests in the hands of an elective judiciary is in process of rapid solution in Illinois. At the formation of our Government it was regarded as essential to the independence and impartiality of the Judiciary that the selection of Judges should not be remitted to the frequent arbitrament of popular election, but that they should be appointed in some other mode, and their tenure of office placed beyond the influences of any temporary popular excitement.

Alexander Hamilton, in defending that feature of the Federal Constitution which provided a permanent tenure of judicial office,—the appointment during good behavior,—as contributing to that independent spirit in the Judges so essential to the faithful performance of their duties, said: "This independence of the Judges is equally requisite to guard the Constitution and the rights of individuals from the effects of those ill humors which the arts of designing men, or the influence of particular conjunctures, sometimes disseminate among the people themselves, and which, though they speedily give place to better information and more deliberate reflection, have a tendency, in the meantime, to occasion dangerous innovations in the government, and serious oppressions of the minor party in the community." This was the accepted doctrine for many years, until finally, as the problem of self-government began to develop into success, the people gradually broke away from these restraints upon themselves, and in very many of the States the selection or all the agencies of the government was submitted to popular election, even including the judiciary.

In this State, under the Constitution of 1848, the policy of electing all the Judges by the people was inaugurated. Many good men doubted the propriety and wisdom of the change. But the experience of over twenty years has vindicated the people from the doubts whether they would choose their Judges wisely. During all that time the popular voice called to the Appellate Bench the best men,—men of ability, learning, and integrity,—and selected solely in view of those qualities, without regard to political views or party affinities. In repeated instances have Judges been elected in districts in which the political majority was largely against the candidate—so free were the people from any party bias or prejudice in selecting from their number those who should be the final arbiters in their disputes.

So satisfactory were the results of the plan of an elective judiciary that, in framing the new Constitution of 1870, no one proposed to go back to the old system. The Judges then upon the Bench were retained, and four more added to meet the demands of the progress and consequent increase of business in the State. In selecting the four new Judges, the people continued to keep in view the proper requirements for the high office—ability, learning, and integrity—rejecting all political or partisan considerations. Now, for the first time in the history of judicial elections in this State, is it proposed to nominate a candidate for the office of Judge of the court of last resort upon a particular issue, or to represent a particular interest upon the Bench. We refer to the proposed Princeton Convention. What is the object of those who assume to have called that Convention? It is too evident to be mistaken. It is to nominate a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, who may defeat Judge Lawrence. Whence arises this desire with some to defeat Judge Lawrence? Not because he is not a man of ability, learning, and unquestioned integrity. Not because he has not devoted himself with unceasing diligence to the most arduous labors of the Court. Nor yet because he has failed, with unflinching firmness and independence, to go right on in the discharge of his high duties as a Judge, regardless of clamor, or abuse, or attempted intimidation. The desire to defeat Judge Lawrence does not arise from his want of any of those qualities which constitute the just and able Judge. It arises, ostensibly, from a dissatisfaction of a few with the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the act of the Legislature on the subject of unjust discrimination by railway companies in the carrying of freight, which, it is contended, is not in accord with the advanced public sentiment on that question.

We do not propose to inquire now whether that decision is open to this criticism, but we ask what good end is to be attained in that direction by defeating Judge Lawrence? Is it proposed to secure pledges from the candidate, in advance of his election, that he will, as a member of the Court, decide a certain question in a certain way? Not even the most earnest of those who desire a new candidate would have the temerity to admit that to be their purpose. So monstrous a proposition would at once meet with public condemnation. Will the Convention adopt a platform, in respect to these contraverted questions, with the implied understanding that the nominee of the Convention will conform his action as a Judge to that platform? Or will the Convention simply nominate a candidate in opposition to Judge Lawrence, without adopting a platform or exacting pledges, but with the necessary implication that the nominee, if elected, will decide certain questions differently from Judge Lawrence?

While some of these propositions may appear less monstrous than others, they are equally vicious and dangerous in their tendency. It does not seem possible the people would commit so great a folly as to nominate and support a lawyer for the office of Judge with even the most remote understanding that he had predetermined what he would decide. No honorable, high-minded lawyer could accept a judicial office with the knowledge that the cause of his election was even an expectation on the part of his supporters that he had pre-judged their case. Any lawyer elevated to the Bench under such circumstances, would at once incur the suspicion of the Bar and the people, and deservedly so. To submit argument to a court thus constituted would be a farce. But one form of argument would be considered availing, and that would be of the most venal character.

We understand overtures have been made to Judge Leland, and also to Judge Dickey, of Ottawa, in view of the possible nomination of one of them by the Princeton Convention. As might have been expected, they both promptly refused to permit their names to be used in that connection. Neither of those gentlemen would accept such an office under circumstances so suggestive of impropriety. Moreover, they had both signed a call to Judge Lawrence requesting him to become a candidate for re-election. We do not see how any honorable lawyer in the Fifth District who has signed that call upon Judge Lawrence could now accept a nomination against him, having, by their solicitation, impliedly at least, offered him their support.

But, beyond and above this, is the consideration we before adverted to—that the people cannot afford to prostitute the Bench to a mere subserviency to the resolutions of a convention. The question is not whether the people shall choose another to succeed Judge Lawrence, but it is whether they shall choose a successor under such circumstances as will necessarily invite the suspicion that such successor is not an honorable, trustworthy man. Let it be disguised as it may, a nomination, by the proposed Convention at Princeton, of a candidate in opposition to Judge Lawrence, will be understood all over the State as having been made upon the ground that the decision of the Court in the case referred to was not satisfactory to that Convention. The conclusion is inevitable that the nominee would be expected to decide differently, whatever might be his convictions as to what the law is. No lawyer who would accept a judicial office under such circumstances would be worthy of the confidence of anybody. A Judge should be free from the taint of even a suspicion that he will render a particular decision as the price of his election.

THE EUREKA TRAGEDY.

The story of the killing of Mrs. Hedges at Eureka, Ill., from beginning to end, is one of the most shocking of recent occurrence. It furnishes a striking comment on the liberal construction that has been put upon the law against the taking of human life. Mrs. Hedges was a widow residing in Eureka, who devoted a large share of her time and energies to the church of which she was a member. One day, a few weeks ago, her dead body was found behind a school-house, half eaten by hogs, but bearing unmistakable evidence that she had been murdered. On examination, two letters were found, pinned to her under-clothing, which betrayed an improper, though perhaps not criminal, intimacy between the deceased and the Methodist clergyman of the town, a man named Workman. This gave the first clue to the commission of the crime. Workman was produced, but he denied any criminal intimacy with the woman, and also denied any knowledge of the cause or manner of her death. Suspicion at once attached to Workman's wife, who had the reputation of being a high-tempered woman, and she was arrested. Her conduct after the arrest confirmed the suspicion of at least a knowledge of the crime. She swooned several times in succession, then feigned insanity, and finally, when the doctor told her that all that would not avail her, she informed him that he might go to hell. Subsequent investigation showed that Mrs. Workman had made an appointment to meet Mrs. Hedges; that scuffling and outcries had been heard in the quarter where the meeting occurred; that Mrs. Workman had afterwards declared that she was ruined for life, and requested prayers for her soul, though she had never before been religiously inclined; that there were bruises on her body, which showed that she had been in a fight; and that the dress she wore on the evening of the murder had been hidden, and, when found, was covered with mud, blood, and hair, the hair being the same as that of the murdered woman. In one word, the circumstances were as conclusive as circumstances can be that Mrs. Hedges had been murdered by Mrs. Workman in a fit of jealousy.

The letters which passed between the Rev. Mr. Workman and the murdered woman, and which have since been made public, give evidence that Mrs. Workman's jealousy was pretty well founded. Workman's epistles show him to be a canting hypocrite and scoundrel. If the intimacy was not criminal, it is evident that he was ready to make it such. "Is God willing," he asks in one of them, "that I should have two wives at once? It is true that Jacob had two, and Abraham might as well, and God never condemned, with many others of the same class; but you know that is not tolerated now-a-days." Mr. Workman had perhaps read the joint debate between Brother Newman and Orson Hyde, and had taken the Mormon interpretation of the Pentateuch. Thereupon he proceeds to inform Mrs. Hedges of the glowing intensity of his love. Mrs. Hedges seems to have been under stronger restraining influences than her reverend lover, though her letters disclose that she was more warmly attached to him than she should have been. Both parties conclude their letters with prayers. Unhallowed love and piety are strangely mixed up in the frequent exchange of letters, the inference from which is that Workman used his position to secure the love of a woman who had no right to love him, and who was beyond the age when such a passion might be considered difficult to repress. The case appears to have been one of a dangerous class, in which religious intercourse on one side and hypocrisy on the other either lead to a violation of moral rectitude or bring the parties upon very slippery ground.

The most dangerous phase of the case, however, has been developed in the action of the Grand Jury of Woodford County, in which the murder was committed. In spite of the proofs that Mrs. Workman was the murderess of Mrs. Hedges, the Grand Jury refused to find a bill of indictment, and the guilty woman has been released. There are few cases of such manifest neglect of duty on the part of a Grand Jury. One of them was the release of young Leonard, in a similar fashion, after the killing of Dr. Scanland, in this city. It is certain that the Grand Jury of Woodford County had evidence enough before them to have convicted Mrs. Workman of the killing of Mrs. Hedges, if they had been a Petit Jury trying the case. They constituted themselves at once Petit Jury, Judge, and counsel, and made the very evidence of guilt the pretext for releasing her from trial. This decision was evidently as much of a surprise to the people of Eureka, where the murder occurred, as it will be wherever the history of the case is known. The action of the Grand Jury seems to add another to the already extended list of homicides that are held justifiable on the ground of emotional or sentimental insanity. The acquittal of Sickles, Cole, and McFarland established the precedent that a husband may kill a wife's paramour or suspected paramour; that of Miss Mary Harris and Mrs. Fair, that a woman may shoot a man who deserts her; that of various husbands in France, that a man may kill a faithless wife. And now it appears that a Grand Jury will not even find an indictment against a wife who kills the woman whom she suspects of criminal intimacy with her husband. It has not even been shown judicially what Mrs. Workman's suspicions were. What is to be the limit in the category of emotional murders? The latitude of justifiable homicide is seriously alarming when a Grand Jury refuses to bring to trial a person whose guilt was so apparent as that of Mrs. Workman, and some means must be found to restrict it. The next Grand Jury in Woodford County can do something to this end by finding the indictment which their predecessors failed to find; but, in the meantime, Mrs. Workman may make good her escape. It is their duty however, to bring in an indictment, and nothing can excuse them for a failure to do so. And it is the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to present the case to each successive Grand Jury until an indictment is found.

THE VIENNA AUCTION-SHOP.

Not content with bringing the American name into disgrace at home, it now appears highly certain that some of the Commissioners representing this country at the Vienna Exposition have been engaged in corrupt transactions, which can only tend to bring this country into disgrace before the representatives of all the nations of the world, who will shortly assemble in the Austro-Hungarian Capital. The first inkling which was given of this appeared in the following dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Vienna:

VIENNA, April 19.—Swindling is reported in connection with the appointment of the American Commissioners to the International Industrial Exhibition to be held in this city. It is asserted that many of the Commissioners purchased the position for the sake of the honor of appearing in an official character at the assemblage of the fair and during its management. One of the gentlemen says he paid the sum of $6,000, but the rate generally charged was somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,000. The majority of the Commissioners are incapable persons. The more respectable among them are engaged in instituting inquiry into the matter of the swindle.

This news, which was forwarded to the *Herald*, is now supplemented by further details from Washington, which announce that one of the Commissioners has already been suspended for improper practices, and that another is suspected; that some of the complimentary Commissioners secured their appointments in order to represent certain manufacturing interests, and that a sewing-machine company and a gun company have each a Government Commissioner in their employ; and, finally, that sales of sites for restaurants, on the American grounds of the Exposition, have been made, as well as sales of Commissionerships. Such reports as these of wholesale corruption in the representation of the great Republic of the world, at a gathering of the art, science, and industry of the world, is extremely humiliating. Better that the American department of the Exposition should have been left a blank, than that this country should have made a public and shameless exhibition before the whole world of huckstering propensities, insatiate greed for money, and rank corruption. It has long been notorious that the majority of the Commissioners sent to Vienna have been a pack of incapables, appointed by partisan favoritism, and people who were never heard of even in their own States. This, however, might have been endured, even if it were not relished; but to make a public exhibition of rascality and corruption before the eyes of all the rulers of the civilized world and of the thousands of people who will assemble there from Europe and Asia, is a most galling shame. What with our Credit Mobiliers, our railroad bond swindles, the eccentricities and *gaucheries* which have characterized some of our diplomatic representatives abroad, and the corruptions which run through almost every department of the Government, we enjoy none too good a reputation in Europe. That we should be still further scandalized and disgraced upon such an occasion as the Vienna Exposition, is simply and unutterably atrocious. If the Administration wishes to save itself from this new scandal, it will lose no time in investigating this matter, and punishing those who are found guilty in such a manner that the example will be as long remembered as the disgrace which preceded it.

USURY LAWS AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

There has been a great stir among the bulls and bears of Wall street lately, about enforcing the usury laws. Some forty or fifty brokers were summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, to testify on the subject. The "usurers" were scared out of the street for half a day, and while they were gone the rate of interest rose about 50 per cent. There is perhaps no subject with which the people of our country are so familiar, and concerning which they display so much ignorance as the subject of usury; none around which ignorance, and prejudice, and superstition have built higher ramparts, and from which they have so long and so completely shut out the light of reason. Some men who denounce usury as an unjust, unholy thing, are led to do so not from any just consideration of the subject, but from a vague, indistinct impression that somehow or somewhere it is pronounced against in the Bible; and it may be worth while to pay some attention to this aspect of the case before examining its economical features—especially since the hue and cry against usury had its origin here.

The primary meaning of the word usury is *use*, and originally any taking of money for the use of money was usury. It is in this primary or original sense that the word is used in the Bible, wherever used. The Jewish law enjoined the Hebrews to lend to one another, and to the stranger who sojourned with them, as emphatically as it forbade that any use or usury should be taken for the loan; at first, whether made to Hebrew or stranger. (*Lev.* xxv., 35-37.) "And if thy brother be waxen poor and fallen into decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him: yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. Take thou no usury of him, or increase. * * * Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase." But this prohibition was afterwards limited to the Hebrews only. (Deut. xxiii., 19-20.) "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury: unto a stranger thou *mayest* lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury." This same law sanctioned the selling of the borrower into bondage, whether a Hebrew or a stranger, on a failure to pay the amount borrowed; but, in the case of the Hebrew, it provided that he should be released the seventh year, or, at farthest, the year of Jubilee, while the stranger might be held until the debt and usury thereon were fully paid. According to this law, then, whoever, being a Jew, received any remuneration, no matter how small, for anything he had loaned, received usury, and was a usurer and a violator of law. But, as the law was amended, it was no offense to loan upon usury if the loan were not made to a Jew, for the law gave express permission to loan upon usury to a stranger. Now, those who think this law, as first enacted, still sacred and binding upon the people of this as upon the Jews of that day, are as clearly usurers, and as clearly condemned by the law, for taking 1 as 20 per cent for money loaned, or for taking 10 as 50 cents a day for the use of a horse. If they cling to the law as amended, then they must tell us who is their brother from whom they shall take no usury, and who is the stranger to whom they "may lend upon usury;" and, in either case, to be consistent, they should insist upon the lender having the right to sell into bondadge the borrower, on a failure to pay the amount borrowed, for if a part of the law is still sacred, then the whole must be, and if the whole has not been annulled, then no part of it has. But it is well known that the Jews have "discounted" all the rest of the world in neglect and disobedience of their own usury law. In the parable of the talents, a certain lord, on his return from a foreign land, is represented as commending the servants who returned him his own with a hundred per cent increase, while he rebuked the one who returned only the one talent he had given him, saying, "Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received my own *with usury*." This law, therefore, does not help us to settle the question as to what shall be the rate of interest in our business transactions one with another, and observation and experience are fast convincing all thinking business men that no enactment of any State Legislature can or will ever settle or help to settle it.

The value of money has ever been, and will continue to be, regulated by the law of supply and demand, and the enactment of any law which attempts to interfere with this natural method of regulating it, works only injury to the borrower, the party it is intended to protect. There are no laws which so completely defeat the very object for which they are passed as those known on our statute-books as usury laws. They oppress instead of relieve the poor, and increase instead of lessen the rate of interest. A wealthy man, doing an extensive business, cannot afford to plead usury; his credit is worth too much to him; the lender knows this, and therefore lends him at such rate of interest as they can mutually agree upon. The poor man, seldom wanting to borrow, and never any great amount, does not feel his credit of so much value to him, and understands that he may plead usury, should he be pressed in his finances, and suffer no injury other than the reproaches of his conscience, which may or may not be severe; the lender realizes this, and either refuses to lend him altogether, or charges him a greater rate of interest for the greater risk he takes. If he refuses to loan him, he drives him to the necessity of selling for $100 cash a horse which he might have sold for $150 on a year's time; or of sacrificing some other species of property for which there may be, at that particular time, no demand. All usury laws are an insult to the manhood and good sense of men; their enactment implies a belief on the part of the legislators that the great mass of men are incompetent to make their own bargains or to manage their own affairs. Legislators who vote for such laws virtually say to the people, "You are not of sane mind so far as the borrowing of money is concerned, and therefore we hereby appoint and constitute ourselves your conservators and guardians;" they say, in effect, to all bankers and money-lenders: "Take notice! we will not pay, or cause to be paid, any debt contracted with the people, our wards, for money loaned without our authority." Usury laws are not only an insult to the intelligence of the people, but they legalize the open violation of contracts, invite men to dishonor, and offer a premium on fraud.

They influence no man to lend money at a less rate of interest, but, on the contrary, increase the rate whenever enacted. They teach the people a disrespect for law, for nowhere in our whole country are the usury laws, as a rule, obeyed, even by our National Banks, with which, by a provision of national law, a violation of the interest laws of the State in which they are located works a forfeiture of charter. The Comptroller of the Currency is apprised of this fact, and hence has recommended to Congress the repeal of this provision of the law. Many men are unwilling to subject themselves in any contingency to the penalty of the law, and, not being willing to lend their money at the legally-prescribed rate of interest, invest it in trade or in speculation; or place it in the hands of a broker, who, while loaning it at the legal rate of interest, charges a large commission for his services, which the borrower always pays; while a few free-thinking, independent men, conscious of the injustice and absurdity of all usury laws, and of the perfect right of all men to make their own contracts, whether for lands or money, daring to act as their consciences and intelligence dictate, have a monopoly of the money-loaning, and, because of the monopoly, obtain high rates of interest. Untrammeled by law, men generally use their money in that way which they think will yield them the greatest remuneration with least physical and mental exertion. A man having a competency, and preferring to lend his money at 12 per cent to using it in a business requiring his constant presence and attention that would yield him 18 per cent, will be a lender; while another man not having what he deems a competency, but having brain and muscle, and being willing to use them for the extra 6 per cent, will be a borrower. When, however, the law steps in and denies to the lender what he deems a fair proportion of the profit on the money and brain and muscle combined, he will unite his own brain and muscle and money in business and cease to be a lender, to the detriment of the man who would be a borrower, and thus the rich are made richer and the poor poorer.

No law can compel men to be either lenders or borrowers, and they will be either one or the other as their judgments, inclinations, capabilities, or interests may lead. No law can compel a man to pay $1 a bushel for seed corn, but if that is the market price, and he can buy it for no less, and he thinks it better to pay the price than to let his farm lie idle, he will probably pay it, and no one will condemn the seller; nor can any law compel a man to sell his corn, as it is now being sold, at 25 cents a bushel, but, if that is the market price, and he can get no more, he may conclude that it is better to sell at that than to hold and suffer the waste, and run the risk of the price being higher by and by, and nobody will think of censuring the buyer; both buyer and seller paid and received what the article bought and sold was worth at the time. Yet a bushel of corn will plant no more acres, and give no more nourishment, when it sells for $1 a bushel than when it will bring only 25 cents; a bushel of corn is only a bushel of corn, be its value in dollars and cents what it may; and that value will always be governed by the supply and demand. Money differs from a bushel of corn chiefly in this: it is a more convenient medium of exchange; its value or purchasing power may be said to vary as does the value or purchasing power of a bushel of corn, and the interest it will command must ever vary according to its value as a purchasing medium, or according to the supply and demand.

Gold and silver have been adopted as the medium of exchange by all civilized people, chiefly because a given weight or bulk of these metals represents the largest amount of labor, which is the basis of all values. With the Romans, 2,500 years ago, copper was the medium of exchange; the ancient Britons used tin, and brass, and iron. In some parts of British America to-day, the medium of exchange between the Hudson Bay Fur Company and the Indians is *beaver-skins;* a barrel of pork or flour, a pair of blankets, or a suit of clothes is priced at one, two, or more beaver-skins, as they may be relatively valued. The money of any people is the medium of exchange used by that people, whether that medium be brass, iron, copper, gold, silver, bank-bills, or beaver-skins, and its relative value can never be regulated by law any more than can the relative value of produce. All usury laws are the relic of the grossest ignorance and the blindest prejudice, and one of the hopeful signs of our age is the effort now being made in many of the States to repeal them.

The report of the National Bureau of Statistics gives a table of the number, class, and tonnage of the United States merchant vessels belonging to the several customs districts bordering on the lakes. This includes Lake Champlain. The totals are as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
No. of sailing vessels	1,543	1,621	1,563
Tonnage	263,454	268,460	265,199
Steam vessels	641	677	731
Tonnage	142,474	151,080	164,322
Unrigged vessels	3,154	3,226	3,092
Tonnage	238,535	208,575	206,520
Total No. of vessels	5,343	5,524	5,386
Total tonnage	580,464	717,061	726,106

The unrigged vessels mentioned in the above table are principally canal-boats. Excluding these, the aggregate tonnage of the sail and steam vessels for the three years was as follows: 1870, tons, 394,928; 1871, tons, 417,493; 1872, tons, 429,511. The increase from 1870 to 1871 was 22,570 tons, and from 1871 to 1872 it was 12,013 tons. The last increase was less than 3 per cent. It is understood that the tonnage for 1873 will not show any greater increase.

A recent occurrence in the town of Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., is a fair instance of the way in which the Civil-Service Reform is carried out. The present Postmaster, Mr. Ebenezer Ellis, was some time since accused of various political irregularities, such as shouting for two candidates at once, as uncertain office-holders are apt to do. The most grievous charge against him was his opposition to the nomination of the Hon. H. Boardman Smith as a candidate for Congress. Therefore, when Smith was elected, his first official act was the decapitation of Ellis, and the appointment of Mr. Jared H. Thompson in his place. Subsequently, Mr. Ellis made it appear that he had always been the friend of Smith, and finally his second official act was the decapitation of Thompson and the restoration of Ellis' head; the whole affair only occupying eight days. In the face of such facts as these, the President certainly has all the latitude he can wish in rewarding "those who are in close sympathy with the Administration."

NOTES AND OPINION.

Milwaukee, on Tuesday, elected a Mayor, and turned the "April-fool joke" on Mr. Levi H. Kellogg, whose election, on April-fool's day, proved a nullity by his own mischance in not having resigned his seat in the Council. The votes on April 1 and April 22 were:

	April 1.	*April* 22.	
Levi H. Kellogg	4,489	3,719	Maj. 217
Harrison Ludington	4,273	4,983	Maj. 1,933

Mr. Ludington was first elected Mayor in 1871, by 1,206 majority in a poll of 9,188 votes.

—The Mississippi Legislature adjourned sine die, April 19. Much praise is said of the Speaker, John R. Lynch (colored), who was born a slave, is self-educated, and is the Congressman of the Natchez District. Of the session itself, the Vicksburg *Herald* says:

The Legislature has cost the State $1,400 per day for 75 days, and has done nothing. Let us have peace.

—The vote of Quincy, Ill., Monday, for Mayor, was: Frederick Rearick, 2,309; Robert S. Benneson, 1,506. The Democrats carried every ward.

—The Detroit *Post*, the organ of Zach Chandler, says:

Those Congressmen who do not desire the money at all, but arrange, without public boasting, to have it covered back into the Treasury

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Majority and Minority Reports from the Senate Railroad Committee.

Final Passage of the West Side Park Bill in the House.

The Thompson Common Carrier Bill Passed in the Senate.

The Normal School Appropriation Carried by a Close Vote.

What Chicago Pays to Educate the Children of the Rural Districts.

Special Assessments — Modification of the Registry Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.—The Senate Railroad Committee, reported the House bill as amended in Committee and recommended that it pass. Messrs. Whiting, Nicholson, Yager, and Wilson presented a minority report, consisting of the House bill as it went to the Senate. The reports were postponed until the printing is done.

The House Special Committee which was instructed to report back the Donahue bill met, but a quorum conveniently staid away. There is no intention of returning the bill at all. The House awaits developments in the Senate, and seems determined to stick to its own pet, through thick and thin.

The indications to-night point to the passage of the House bill by the Senate. All that can be counted against it are fourteen. Its friends have certainly a majority to defeat the amendment, and order it to a third reading. With a reasonably full Senate it will pass. An effort will be made to call it up in the morning out of its order.

THE HILDRUP BILL,

to prevent extortion by railroads, and providing for the arrest of agents and officers of roads, and their trial before a Justice of the Peace, having come up on a third reading, was recommitted to the special committee. The bill contemplates a rate of fare fixed by law, and as there is no such rate, and is not likely to be, the bill is useless.

THE HILDRUP POLICE RAILROAD BILL

passed the House by a large vote, and was sent to the Senate.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

The West Side Park bill went through the House only after the most persistent efforts on the part of its friends. Its passage is due to the exertions of Messrs. Ferrier, Scanlan, Rountree, Sanford, Runyan, Condon, Bradwell, and Taylor. Under this bill a tax of 3 mills can be levied on the valuation. There is no limit. The Park Commissioners claimed that this levy would produce somewhere in the vicinity of $80,000, though Mr. Runyan admitted that it would rise to $14,000, if not $120,000. This was on the old system of valuation. Strike an average, and say it would on that basis produce $100,000; if the levy was made on the basis of a cash valuation, it would produce four times that amount, or about $400,000 per annum. Such is the result of investigation in the Auditor's office. The Auditor is determined to insist that all property in the State shall be assessed at its full value, which will be from four to five times the present value. The question then arises, are the tax-payers of West Chicago willing to permit the Park Board to expend $400,000 a year principally to improve the property of private parties? If the Board has power to levy that amount, they will have no mercy, but levy it. They will insist upon "the pound of flesh." The vote of the Cook County members on the bill was as follows:

Yeas—Booth, Bradwell, Ferrier, Herting, Kann, Peltzer, Rountree, Scanlan, Senne, Wayman, Wicker, Hopkins.

Nays—Cullerton, McLaughlin, Sherman, Washburn.

Absent—Dolton, Condon, Halpin, Lomax, Oleson.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

On Tuesday the House refused to pass the Senate bill making appropriations for the Normal School. The bill gives the entire interest of the College and Seminary Fund, $18,000 a year, and $16,000 additional, to pay ordinary expenses, besides $6,915 to pay indebtedness. Things looked gloomy for the Normal for two days past, but an effort to save it was made this morning. Mr. Bradwell spoke in favor of the bill, and so did Mr. Rogers, of McLean. Mr. Streetor denounced the institution as a luxury that might be dispensed with. The salaries amounted to $25,000 in 1871, out of an appropriation of $29,694, and to $27,000 in 1872, out of an appropriation of $31,503. He thought that was rather steep for salaries. Mr. Hite, of St. Clair, made a strong appeal for the institution, which are the foundation of the common school system. The bill passed—82 to 31. There was a lobby on hand from McLean County, and Mr. Wines, who takes charge of appropriations for State institutions, stood by the Clerk's desk and watched the vote. It went through by close scratching. This may be an admonition to the managers of the institution to do precisely the square thing by the public. Very little would have suspended its operations for two years.

THE TILSON CLAIM.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the pretended Tilson claim. Anything would go through the Senate to save time just now.

A DISLOYAL LEGISLATURE.

The bottom has fallen out of the proposition to invite President Grant and suite to visit the capital. He won't be invited after all. This is disloyal, but as the two Houses condemned His Excellency's action in signing the salary grab law, it is better he should stay away, as it might embarrass him to meet them.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Auditor claims that, under the present laws, property must be valued at its full cash value, and instructions to that effect will be sent to the Assessors. Under this ruling Cook County will be a heavy loser on account of the grab law, but its loss will be much heavier if the proposed 2-mill tax is not limited to $1,000,000. In previous years Cook County has paid more into the State Treasury as her share of the 2-mill tax than was paid back to be expended on her schools. In 1870 the net amount paid by Cook County was $156,536.72, of which she received back $60,617.65, leaving $95,919.14 to be distributed among other counties. In 1871 the net tax amounted to $159,423.37, of which the county received back $78,434.08, being $80,989.29 less than was paid. This was under laws that have since been changed. The valuation on which these amounts were raised was about one-fourth or one-fifth the cash value of the property, and the distribution was made on the basis of area. How the distribution will be made in proportion to the number of children in each county, which is slightly better for Cook County. The tax to be raised this year will amount in gross to $188,031.49, of which the county will receive back $123,945.35, leaving $65,786.14 to be distributed around the country, without being directly beneficial to the people who pay it. Should the tax will be levied on the full valuation, however, the amount to be paid by Cook County to the other counties will be about four times $65,786.14, or $263,144.56. These figures are from the Auditor's office. This swindle is infamous, and far worse than the original grab law, after which it is copied.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The way special bills are run through this Legislature is something like this: Mr. Connolly, for instance, a most excellent gentleman in his way, filled with unbounded reverence for the Constitution when it does not cross his path, receives intimation from the Town of Tuscola that it is necessary to allow the railroad between that town and Danville to issue first-mortgage bonds to the amount of $20,000 a mile, although its charter limits the amount to $12,000 a mile. Tuscola is in the Congressional District, and there is no telling what political complications may arise in the future, or who may be the candidate for Congress, so it will not do for Mr. Connolly to disoblige the Tuscolans. Either the Constitution or the Tuscolans must be ignored. The choice is quickly made, and the Constitution succumbs to the Tuscolans. Mr. Connolly introduces a bill, couched in general terms, but intended to cover the wants of Tuscola. Debate shows that it is too general and may affect some other roads that do not want to be affected, so a limitation is appended restricting it in such a manner that it cannot possibly apply to any but the Tuscola case. That was the way with the Connolly bill. Being too general, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which fixed it up to suit Tuscola and Mr. Connolly, and is now just as effective for the end intended as if the case were specifically set forth with all the circumstances in a preamble. Unfortunately, this is not a solitary example. It is a specimen of the mode adopted to evade the Constitution in a number of measures now before the General Assembly.

MINOR MINERS.

The House passed the Senate bill allowing boys not under 12 years of age to work in coal-mines. The amended law required them to be 14 years.

The House passed the following Senate Appropriation bills: Southern Insane Asylum, $45,000 per annum until the north wing is finished, and $55,000 per annum afterward; Insane Asylum, Jacksonville, $10,000 per annum for ordinary expenses, and $12,500 per annum for repairs; Blind Asylum, Jacksonville, $17,800 per annum.

THE WORKINGMAN'S BILL.

The Senate failed to pass the Workingman's bill, introduced by Mr. McGrath, providing that when a workman is discharged he may bring an action for his wages, if it is not paid, and 10 per cent damages for the delay.

COMMON-CARRIER BILL.

The Senate passed the Thompson Common-Carrier bill, which reads as follows:

That whenever any property is received by a common carrier to be transported from one place to another, within or without this State, it shall not be lawful for such carrier to limit his or common-law liability for safely to deliver such property to the place to which the same is to be transported by any stipulation or limitation expressed in the receipt given for the property.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY

will be interested in knowing that hereafter they will be required to report at the third regular term of the court by which they were appointed, a statement of the money in their possession subject to the order of the Court.

BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor signed the bill permitting municipal authorities to fix the salaries of municipal officers; also the bill revising the law defining the duties of the Secretary of State, and the bill repealing the act incorporating the town of Desplaines, in Cook County.

THE JURY BILL.

The Senate bill permitting criminals to testify in their own behalf, if they so choose, was defeated in the House, having received but 61 votes.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Senate bill allowing notaries public to retain their old seats passed the House almost too late to be of any use, as most of the reappointments have been made.

THE TILLSON CLAIM

was shoved forward one step in the House, having been read a first time, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Senate gave but nineteen votes to the bill providing that in case of special assessments made on property which had been subsequently subdivided, the original description should be deemed sufficient. The bill originated in Cook County, and probably met the fate it merited.

PRESENTATION.

The pages presented Speaker Cullom with a silver-plated coffee urn, and Mr. Cullom made them a pretty speech, hoping they would never drink anything stronger than the decoction brewed in such vessels.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION LAW.

The Senate passed the bill revising the Township Organization law. It does one good thing in providing regular voting places for town elections, but is objectionable to the smaller cities, because it does not give them a representative on the County Board in proportion to their population. The city of Peoria, for instance, which contains more than half the population of the county, and pays five-eighths of the taxes, has but seven members out of a board of twenty-seven, two less than under the old law.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House passed the Senate bill providing that when special assessments, levied for the construction of drains, ditches, levees, and other works, are payable in installments, such installments shall bear interest at 10 per cent until paid.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The Senate considered the bill appropriating $20,000 for repairing and furnishing the Executive Mansion, and it failed for want of an emergency vote. There were 29 for, and 8 against it. The vote was reconsidered, and the emergency stricken out, in which form it will pass the Senate. The State homestead is in a bad shape, but it is doubtful if the farmers in the House will willingly give the amount asked for.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The House recalled from the Senate the bill allowing married women to sue and be sued in their separate business, because under one of the sections one family would be entitled to two exemptions. It was returned to the Judiciary.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Senate concurred in the House bill repealing the Registry law except in cities, towns, villages, or townships, which poll more than 1,500 votes at the preceding election; and in districts where the number of votes exceeded 200.

BOUNTY ORDERS.

The Senate passed the House bill enabling counties which contracted indebtedness by issuing bounty orders to fund the same, and issue in lieu thereof bonds running twenty years, and bearing from 6 to 10 per cent.

JUDICIAL.

The bill providing for the transfer of cases from County Courts having special jurisdiction to the Circuit Courts of cases involving over $500, passed both Houses. This applies only to La Salle and a few other counties.

The Senate passed a House bill which gives the Mayors of cities authority to appoint a collector and Assessor to fill the interregnum between now and November, it being held that under the Revenue law there are no such officers. In November these officials will be elected under House bill 900. This bill applies to Chicago, and is an emergency bill.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.—The Senate met at 9:30 a. m., President EARLY presiding. Roll call was responded to by 43 Senators.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills on third reading were taken up and read a third time:

Senate bill 168, to encourage the planting and growing of timber. Passed—yeas, 37; nays, 1.

Senate bill 145, to exempt from garnishee process the wages of laborers, when under $50 in amount. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 26.

A resolution, offered by Mr. McGrath, was adopted prohibiting Senators speaking more than once upon any subject, or more than five minutes at a time, except by unanimous consent.

Senate bill 119, fixing the liability of common carriers, receiving property for transportation Passed—yeas, 23; nays, 14.

Senate bill 165, making an appropriation of $10,000 to pay the Tillson War Claim. Passed—yeas, 30; nays, 8.

Mr. DONAHUE, as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, reported back the House Compromise Railroad bill with amendments.

Mr. WHITING, of the Committee, submitted a minority report. Both reports were ordered printed.

Senate bill 263, relating to the levy and collection of taxes. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 15.

Senate bill 141, amending the act concerning elections and providing for the filling of vacancies in elective offices. Passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

Senate bill 74, relating to the collection of wages of laborers, &c. Lost—yeas 19; nays 29.

Senate bill 406, regulating the Illinois Industrial University, and making an appropriation therefor. Passed—yeas 33; nays 7.

Senate bill 193, revising the law in relation to township organization was read a third time, debated and passed—yeas 28; nays 11.

NOTICE OR PROTEST.

Senator Hinchcliffe gave notice that he would enter a protest against the passage of this bill and others, upon the ground that they had not been fully read a third time as provided by the Constitution.

Senators LEE and STARNE declared their purpose of uniting in such protest.

Senate bill 412, fixing the number of official reports to be published. Lost—yeas, 20; nays, 19.

A motion to reconsider was filed.

Adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Upon reassembling reading of bills on a third reading was resumed as follows:

Senate bill 84, making an appropriation of $7,804 for the Antietam National Cemetery. Passed—ayes, 35; nays, 2.

Senate bill 230, making appropriation for the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Passed—yeas 35; nays 2.

No. 819, appropriating $25,000 in aid of State Reform School. Passed—yeas 32; nays 3.

Senate bill 80, appropriation for the erection of dining-rooms, &c. for the Deaf and Dumb Institution. Passed—yeas 30; nays 10.

Senate bill 232, making an appropriation for the erection of the south wing of the Northern Insane Asylum. Passed—yeas 33; nays 10.

Senate bill 390, making an appropriation for building and improvement of the State Reform School. Passed—yeas 31; nays 6.

Senate Bill making an appropriation of $19,500 to repair the Executive Mansion, having an emergency clause, was lost—yeas 28; nays 9.

The emergency clause was stricken out and the bill passed—yeas 29; nays 8.

Adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The following additional bills were passed.

House bill 370, amending the Registry law, restricting its operations to cities and towns having 1,500 voters. Yeas, 35; nays, 4.

House bill 429, enabling counties to fund indebtedness incurred for bounties during the war. Passed—yeas, 28; nays, 0.

House bill 539, providing for transferring from County Courts of special jurisdiction all claims over $500 to Circuit Courts. Yeas, 38; nays, 0.

House bill 458, regarding Assessors and Collectors in incorporated cities. Yeas, 35; nays, none.

Senate bill 159, making an appropriation of $75,000 for the erection of buildings for the Institution for the Education of the Blind. Yeas, 26; nays, 9.

Senate bill 214, for an appropriation of $200,000 for the erection of the building for the Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 16.

At 9:45 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate bill 347, amending Sec. 6 of the act of 1872 for the health and safety of coal miners. Passed—yeas, 77; nays, 35.

Senate bill 327, appropriating for the Southern Insane Asylum $100,000. Passed—yeas, 108; nays, 2.

Senate bill 325, appropriation for expenses and repairs of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum, $108,000 per annum. Passed—yeas, 107; nays, 1.

Senate bill 153, appropriating $17,500 per annum for the Asylum for the Education of the Blind, Passed—yeas 118; nays, 1.

Senate bill 205, to amend the act in regard to contracts under seals. Passed—yeas 113; nays, 6.

Senate bill 279, to revise the law in relation to the Secretary of State. Passed—yeas 113; nays, 1.

The vote by which Senate bill 341 failed to pass, was reconsidered. It appropriates $22,000 for the Normal School. The bill was discussed at considerable length and passed—yeas 82; nays, 38.

Senate bill 104, amending the Municipal Incorporation act. Passed—yeas, 104; nays, 4.

Senate bill 142, to further define the duties of Masters in Chancery. Passed—yeas, 105; nays, 6.

OFFENDED DIGNITY.

Mr. HAWES arose to a question of privilege, and read an editorial which appeared in the Chicago *Journal* of the 22d, denouncing the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and denominating the majority of them as shysters and bummers, etc. He also introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives has extended to the reporters of the several newspapers of this State the privileges of the floor of this House for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of this General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, Some of said reporters have at various times, in violation of the rules of courtesy and truth, falsely charged the members of this House [with being influenced by pecuniary motives, thereby] and causing said papers in editorials to make sweeping charges of corruption indiscriminately against the members of the House and Senate, for the purpose of creating distrust in the minds of the people regarding their representatives; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago *Journal* of the 22d inst. did slander the members of this General Assembly knowingly and wilfully; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the reporter of said paper has forfeited his right to the courtesy of this House and the privileges of the floor, and the confidence and respect of the members of this General Assembly and people of this State, and that he is hereby requested at once to vacate his seat, and that the Doorkeeper of this House is hereby directed to permit no reporter for said Chicago *Journal* to occupy a seat on the floor of this House.

Recess till 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE EXPULSION RESOLUTION.

The House resumed consideration of Mr. Hawes' resolution of expulsion.

Mr. MOFFITT moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

After considerable discussion, Mr. HAWES withdrew the resolution.

THIRD READING RESUMED.

Senate bill 115, to enable parties interested to testify in criminal cases. Lost—yeas, 68; nays, 61.

Senate bill 269, to amend the act in regard to the geological survey of the State. Passed—yeas, 79; nays, 43.

Senate bill 48, to amend Sec. 7 of the act of 1872, in regard to Notaries. Passed—yeas, 97; nays, 8.

House bill 203, to secure the safety of persons and property in the management of railroads. Passed—yeas, 110; nays, 1.

Senate bill 229, concerning drains and ditches. Passed—yeas, 107; nays, 0.

House bill 344, to prevent extortion by railroad companies. Recommitted.

House bill 580, to provide for the removal of the remains of members of the General Assembly who were buried at Vandalia. Passed—yeas, 98; nays, 5.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The vote by which Senate bill 44, defining the rights and liabilities of married women passed the House, was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted.

Adjourned.

FROM EAR TO EAR.

A Man Borrows a Knife, Severs His Windpipe, and Dies Instantly.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man went into the coal-office of William Woodrow, No. 112 West Adams street, and asked one of the clerks to loan him a knife to cut a piece of string in two. A pocket-knife was handed to him, and he stepped out of the door. A minute or two afterwards the clerk heard a noise under the office, and, with another person, descended to see who or what made it. They were somewhat astonished at seeing the borrower of the knife lying on a plank cutting his throat. As they approached him, the man thrust the knife into his neck, and, as afterward appeared, severed the windpipe. The weapon was taken from him, but he had already fatally wounded himself, as he died almost instantly. Deceased was about 25 or 30 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches in height; had fair complexion, and chin-whiskers and mustache. He wore a dark black coat, brown pants, and white and blue flannel shirt. The body was taken to the Morgue, where the clothing was searched. Nothing was found except a lodging-ticket and a blank issued by the Department of Public Charities, on the back of which was written "Christian Johnson, Werta, Sweden." This is supposed to have been the man's name. What induced him to commit suicide no one can tell.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GOLDBECK TESTIMONIAL.

The concert which will be given this evening by many of the prominent musicians of this city as a parting testimonial to Mr. Robert Goldbeck, who is on the eve of departure for Europe, promises to be a very attractive affair. The concert will take place at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and the programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture to "Rienzi," for twenty-four hands, performed on six pianos and the organ.....Wagner
   The Misses Nettie Roberts, Kittie Ward, Sarah Conley, and Carrie Pratt, from the Musical College.
   The Misses Hattie Cady, Frances Adams, Nela Morton, and Fannie Fleetwood, from the Conservatory of Music,
   And the Messrs. Florence Ziegfeld, Adolph Baumbach, N. Ledochowski, Heman Allen, and Robert Goldbeck.
2. Violin Solo—Tema di Beethoven, varied.....De Beriot
   Mr. Heman Allen.
3. Piano—Polonaise in E flat.....Chopin
   Mr. Goldbeck.
4. "Ave Maria," with accompaniment of piano and organ.....Schubert
   Mrs. D. G. Carrington.
5. "The Deserter,".....Hackel
   Signor Farini.
6. { a Etude in E.....Chopin
   { b Intermezzo.....Schumann
   Mr. Goldbeck.

PART II.

7. Jubel-Overture, for 26 hands, on 6 pianos and organ.....Weber
   The Misses Nettie Roberts, Kittie Ward, Sarah Conley, Carrie Pratt, Hattie Cady, Frances Adams, Nela Morton, Fannie Fleetwood, And Messrs. Florence Ziegfeld, Ad. Baumbach, N. Ledochowski, Heman Allen, and R. Goldbeck.
8. "The Erlking".....Schubert
   Mr. A. Bischoff.
9. Recitativo e Rondo.....Mozart
   Miss Ella A. White.
10. Rhapsodie Hongroise.....Willmers
    Mr. Goldbeck.
11. Duo from "Martha".....Flotow
    Messrs. Bischoff and Farini.
12. Sextette, from "Lucia di Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
    Mrs. Carrington, Miss Ella White, Mr. A. Bischoff, Signor Farini, and Messrs. Richardi and Leder.

ANNOUCEMENTS.

Mr. Mark Smith continues, at McVicker's, his fine impersonation of the character of *Jaques Faudel* in the play of "One Hundred Years Old."

At Aiken's, "Little Em'ly" is being given, with Stuart Robson as *Micawber* and McKee Rankin as *Uriah Heep*. Mr. Robson's benefit occurs to-morrow night, when a rich comedy bill will be offered.

The second week of "Alixe," at Hooley's, finds no diminution in interest or attendance. A Dillon farce concludes the performance.

At the Academy of Music, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is playing the second week of his engagement in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

At Myers' Opera House, Miss William Arlington appears nightly as *Juliet*, with such tremendous effect that, as Bob Hart would say, "there is not a dry seat in the house."

FIRE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

The Board of Police Decide to Ask an Appropriation of $707,599 for the Fire Department.

The Board of Police were looking over the annual estimates for the Fire Department yesterday, and decided to ask for the subjoined appropriations:

Chief Marshal	$ 3,500
First Assistant	1,800
Second Assistant	1,700
Third Assistant	1,600
Five Fire Wardens at $1,200	6,000
Thirty-one foremen at $1,200	37,200
Twenty-one engineers at $1,800	25,200
Twenty-one stokers at $900	18,900
One hundred and nine pipemen at $900	98,100
Sixty drivers at $900	54,000
Superintendent of machinery	1,800
Veterinary Surgeon	1,000
Superintendent Fire-Alarm Telegraph	2,500
Chief operator	1,600
Two assistant operators at $1,400	2,800
Three repairers at $1,000	3,000
Repairs to engines, trucks, and carts	1,500
Heaters, lanterns, stoves, etc	2,000
Harness, whips, etc	2,000
Furniture	800
Coal supply wagons	2,500
Sixteen thousand feet rubber hose at $1.40	22,422
Hose couplings, etc	500
Supplies	24,400
Feed 105 horses at 32 cents a day	12,264
Horse-shoeing	2,300
Fifteen horses at $250	3,750
Exchanging horses	2,000
Gas	4,600
One supply truck, salaries, and appendages	1,655
Truck to replace No. 4	2,000
New truck for Twelfth and Blue Island avenue, salaries and appendages	7,552
Lot in vicinity of Twelfth and State streets	7,500
Two-story brick building	10,000
One second-class engine	4,200
Hose cart	1,500
Two-story brick building, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, for hose elevator No. 2	7,500
Salaries and appendages	5,151
Two-story brick building corner of Washington and Clinton streets	12,000
Two tugboats, with capacity to throw five or six streams	7,000
Two thousand feet rubber hose	2,800
Salaries of men to man boats	1,625
Hose supply cart, No. 180 North Dearborn street	1,000
Hose supply cart, corner Clinton and Washington streets	1,000
Hose supply cart, No. 284 Twenty-second street	1,000
Appendages and salaries	1,232
Eighteen hundred feet of hose	2,520
Lot in vicinity of Halsted and Thirty-third or Thirty-fifth streets	1,500
Two-story brick building	10,000
Second-class steam fire-engine	4,200
Salaries and appendages	6,112
Lot in vicinity of Canalport avenue and Halsted street	5,000
Two-story brick building	10,000
Second-class steam fire-engine	4,200
Salaries and appendages	6,912
Lot near intersection of Ashland and Blue Island avenues and Twenty-second street	2,200
Two-story brick building	10,000
Second-class engine	4,200
Salaries and appendages	6,887
Lot between Madison and Jackson streets and Centre avenue and Throop street	5,000
Two-story brick building	10,000
Second-class steam fire engine	4,200
Salaries and appendages	6,887
Duplicate at corner of Washington and Green streets	26,087
Lot in the vicinity of Lincoln and Indiana streets	6,000
Double two-story brick building	17,000
Third-class engine	4,200
Hook and ladder truck	2,000
Salaries and appendages	13,678
Lot in vicinity of Monroe and Wabash avenue	16,000
Two-story brick building	10,000
Second-class engine	4,200
Salaries and appendages	8,982
Second-class engine to be placed in house now occupied by No. 4	4,200
Salaries and appendages	8,962
Chemical engine to be placed on West Madison street	2,000
Chemical engine to be located in South Division north of Harrison street	2,000
Chemical engine, corner Pacific avenue and Harrison street	2,000
Chemical engine, Franklin street, between Adams and Jackson	2,000
Chemical engine, Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water	2,000
Repairs, salaries, chemicals, and appendages	6,377
Repairs to buildings	5,302
FIRE-ALARM.	
The Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph asks for:	
Forty automatic boxes, at $250	$ 10,000
Four bells and strikers for engine-houses, at $2,300	9,200
Five lines	3,000
Ten engine-house gongs	2,500
RECAPITULATION.	
Subjoined is a recapitulation of the estimates:	
Salaries	$353,700
Repairs of apparatus	20,050
New hose, supplies, etc	22,900
Coal, oil, and other supplies	24,422
Feed for horses	12,264
Horse-shoeing	2,300
Horses	13,750
Exchanging horses	2,000
Gas	4,500
Rent	1,327
Real estate, buildings, and apparatus	315,404
Repairs to buildings	5,801
Fire-alarm telegraph	30,579
Total	$707,599

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

R. Lewis Sherman, agent of the Western Express Company, of New York, is at the Sherman House.

McLaughlin is bellowing for justice. Pity the kind he needs is not on draught, that he might get a few years supply—and begin at once.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will remove to their new quarters, Union National Bank Building, corner of Washington and La Salle streets, on Sunday next.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition will meet to transact important business, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the Sherman House.

Employers who wish to secure help of any kind can secure whatever they want in that line at the Relief Employment Bureau, in the Court-House Square.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Union will decide the policy of the Government toward Cuba, this evening, at No. 207 West Madison street.

The Amateur Dramatic Association will play "Caste," this evening, in the parlors of the church No. 535 West Monroe street, for the benefit of the Woman's Home.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the license of Starr Platt, employment agent, at No. 157 Fifth avenue. The complaint against him was swindling those who applied to him for work.

The Receiver of the late Manhattan Insurance Company is now paying return premiums on canceled policies and the final dividend on losses, at his office in New York City.

Sarah Garfield escaped from the Insane Asylum at Jefferson on Monday night, and the police are looking for her. She is about 35 years of age, sharp-featured, and stutters slightly when talking.

In the nine holes. Honors don't count any further with the Court-House plans. Must depend upon the tricks, if Hoyle is to be followed. Certainly, the wiles of whist have been well observed thus far.

Policeman George Flaggard is to be arraigned before the Board of Police for cowardice. He ran away from a brother officer when attacked by roughs. While discretion is the better part of valor in private life, it won't do on the police force.

The raid of the police on the gambling den of Al. Hankins, on Clark street, resulted in the holding of that worthy for trial under bonds of $300, while the inmates of his den were fined $20 each. It would be a good thing to watch this case, and see whether it ever reaches the Criminal Court.

W. H. Brown, the confederate of H. T. Taylor in that gentleman's alleged attempted forgery on the Fourth National Bank, was sufficiently convalescent to appear before Bangon yesterday, and was held in bonds of $3,000 to appear on Monday afternoon, when he and Taylor will undergo a preliminary examination.

A lad named Elmer R. Hawk, whose parents resides at No. 90 Campbell avenue, had his right foot crushed, yesterday, and amputation was necessary to save his life. He was playing at the Madison street crossing of the Great Eastern Railroad, and somehow got his foot under the wheels of a passing train.

Yesterday morning, a team of horses attached to truck No. 334 ran away on Main street, when opposite McMullan & Co.'s lumber yard. The driver, John Eckelberg, fell between the whiffletree and horses and thence to the ground. When he was picked up life was extinct. The body was taken to No. 325 Clayton street, where deceased resided.

David H. Hoppies, formerly of Clinton County, Iowa, who was arrested there eighteen months ago, and escaped from jail, was captured in this city, yesterday, by T. E. Lonergan, of the United States Secret Service. Hoppies was hiding in a house on Blue Island avenue, near Mitchell street. Constable George A. Hartman assisted in ferreting him out.

George Swinburne, aged 15 years, was run over by a switch engine on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad yesterday afternoon. While between two locomotives passing in opposite directions, he endeavored to crawl out of danger, and in so doing the wheels of one of the engines passed over his right leg just below the knee, almost severing it. He was taken to his home, No. 69 Hubbard street. The attending physician thinks amputation must be resorted to.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: E. S. Wadsworth, 4-story and basement brick, 80x185 feet, Nos. 159 to 169 South Water street; P. H. Heffson, 4-story and basement stone front, 20x50 feet, No. 68 East Randolph street; J. B. Tarr, 3-story and basement brick, 27x95 feet, No. 87 South Water street; J. B. Mallers, 5-story and basement stone front, 45x180 feet, Nos. 205 and 207 Madison street.

The General Ticket Agents of the several lines of railroads in the country were in session, yesterday, at the Sherman House. They discussed the question of commission, but came to no conclusion. The subject of divisions—i. e., the pro rata rate to the roads on through tickets—occupied all the afternoon, and some progress was made toward a satisfactory adjustment. They meet again to-day, and will probably conclude their (to them) important business.

The yards of the various railroad companies have recently been invested by an army of thieves, whose nocturnal depredations have done great injury to the locomotives and coaches, by wrenching off the metal gearing. Capt. Turtle's police captured a gang of these pirates yesterday, and will see them fairly started for Joliet, before long.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, met at the City Clerk's office yesterday, to consider the matter of opening Vernon avenue, from Thirty-seventh street to Egan avenue. There were several property-owners present, but only two who own land in the two blocks through which the proposed street is to run. These "outside" people objected to the improvement, and, after a desultory conversation, the Committee decided to defer action until those directly interested could be heard.

The Mayor's police arrested, yesterday, seventy-five teamsters who were driving without a license. There are several hundred drivers of drays, express wagons, and double teams who have not yet procured authority to carry on their business, and it is the intention of His Honor to apprehend all who have not the requisite permission, and subject them to the penalties of the license ordinance. The negligent should take warning, if they do not desire to pay a heavy fine in addition to the usual fee.

A meeting of the saloon-keepers of the West and South Divisions was held yesterday afternoon at the Globe Theatre, John H. Rapp in the chair, and Henry Ehrman, secretary. The object of the meeting was to take some action about closing the saloons on Sunday in obedience to the Sunday law. After discussing the subject at some length, the meeting appointed a Joint Committee from each of the two divisions represented to confer with the North Division Committee relative to the same intention, the Committee being as follows: South Division—Henry Metz, L. Lumer, F. Geisler. West Division — H. Haaf, F. Schwartz, and John H. Rapp. It is the intention of this Committee to call a meeting of the saloon-keepers, when they will make a report. An association is to be formed for protective purposes, known as the German Saloon-Keepers' Association.

The alarm from Box No. 267, at ten minutes after 9 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the two-story brick building No. 111 North Desplaines street. The first floor was occupied by Lucke & Norton, dealers in cigars, who estimate their loss to be $1,000; insured for $2,000 in the Globe and Germania. The upper floor was occupied as a dwelling by James Gaffey, whose loss on furniture will approximate $600; no insurance. Thomas Kirk lived in the basement; loss on furniture $100; no insurance. The building which is owned by Pat Willard, is damaged to the extent of $800. No. 113, adjoining, was slightly injured. No. 109 was flooded. The occupant of the first floor, J. D. Murphy, dealer in groceries and provisions, lost $200 on stock; insured in the Lycoming. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who lived on the second floor, claimed that her furniture was ruined. It was worth $800. Mrs. Sturtevant, another tenant, suffered a loss of $200 on furniture. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is attributed to an incendiary.

ASSAULTED ON THE HIGHWAY.

A Man Knocked Down by Three Roughs; Assistance Comes, and They Make Their Escape.

Mr. Alexander Duff, of No. 32 Alexander street, while returning home from the Union Park Congregational Church, last evening, was attacked by three roughs near the corner of Ashland avenue and VanBuren street. One of the highwaymen knocked Mr. Duff down with a slungshot, and, when he he cried out "murder," another pointed a pistol at his head and told him he would blow his brains out if he did not keep still. His outcry was heard by two young men, who hurried to his assistance. The robbers were then coming, and, after firing a shot to show that they were armed, ran away. Mr. Duff had on an overcoat, which was buttoned, and hence the thieves did not have sufficient time to secure his wallet and watch. He received two blows on the head, both of which cut the scalp to the skull. The two young men carried him to a drug-store in the vicinity, where Dr. Hemsted dressed his wounds. His injuries are not serious, as the skull was not fractured. The fact of the attempted robbery was reported at the Sixth Precinct Station, but no efforts were made to secure the assailants, Mr. Duff being unable to give a description of them.

The New York Central Railroad Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—United States Collector Bailey to-day sold eight locomotives belonging to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, seized by him for the non-payment of taxes. They realized $22,750, and were bought by Warren S. Low, Jr., on behalf of the Company. S. T. Fairchild, attorney for the Company, protested against the sale on the ground that the tax was assessed against the New York Central Railroad Company, and therefore could not be collected from the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

The North American Saengerbund.

CLEVELAND, O., April 23.—The organization of the North American Saengerbund was perfected last evening, by the election of E. H. Bohm as President. The other officers are: Charles Saelzer, Vice-President; Herman Buck, Financial Secretary; J. Welsner, Recording Secretary; and Frederick Buehne, Corresponding Secretary. All the officers are residents of Cleveland. The next Saengerfest will be held here in June of next year. Preparations are making to render it the grandest festival the International Association has yet held.

Somnambulistic Laryngisection.

BOSTON, April 23.—A special dispatch to the *Traveller* from Exeter, N. H., states that, on Sunday night, the boy Wilfred L. Fitts, of Lowell, now in a cell of the Exeter jail, while in a somnambulistic state got possession of a razor of one of the three prisoners occupying the same cell, and attempted to cut their throats. Two of the prisoners were slightly wounded before he could be secured. Fitts, it will be remembered, made a midnight attack with an axe upon the boy Emerson, a few days since.

The Whipping-Post.

TOLEDO, April 23.—The negro who committed an indecent assault on a woman in Fort Erie, about two months ago, received twenty lashes, the first portion of his punishment, yesterday, at Welland. He never flinched during the proceeding, or let a groan escape. In about two months more he receives the remainder of his punishment.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

BOSTON, April 22.—This afternoon, the boiler at the Grand Junction wharf exploded, injuring Thomas Robinson, the engineer, fatally, and several others slightly. One Sullivan, an eighth of a mile away from the scene of

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23.

The local money market continues to work with tolerable smoothness yet, but the demand for accommodation increases from day to day. The National Banks have been expecting another call from the Comptroller for a report for some time, and this has a tendency to make a closer market apparent.

New York exchange is scarce, and sells between banks at 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium.

There is scarcely any currency being sent to any part of the agricultural districts, but considerable amounts are being shipped to New York.

The rise in Government bonds in the last six days has been notable. While the price of gold was just about the same to-day as on the 17th, the advance in the price of bonds has been over 3 per cent. The 6ls are 2¼ per cent higher than then; the 6?s are 2¼ higher; 65s are 2 per cent higher; 67s are 1¾ higher; 10-40s are 2¼ higher; the new 5 per cents are 2¼ higher, and currency 6s are 2¼ higher. The advance in railway stocks has been even greater, and the leading speculative stocks are now nearly as high as before the panic of last Thursday. The advance of prices, however, is neutralizing the effect of the heavy remittances of both currency and credit to New York from the West, and South, and the rates for money in that city for carrying stocks still range from 20 to 30 per cent per annum, and another contest between the Money-lenders and the holders of securities will probably be the result.

In connection with the upward tendency and great fluctuations of prices of grain during the last few days, bankers are less conservative than usual in their expressions of hope that the movement to put up the price of corn may succeed in making an advance of at least 10 cents per bushel, and it is not at all improbable that several bankers are directly interested in helping the advance. Whether this is so or not, is of course nobody's business but their own, but as to the effect such an advance would have on the trade and finances of the West it is a matter of interest to every merchant and farmer in the West. The importance of such an advance in the price of corn as compared with a similar advance per cent, or per bushel in the price of any other Western product or grain, may be gathered from the fact that the seven States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, produce just about two-thirds of the total amount of corn raised in the United States. Thus, the aggregate product of corn raised in the United States in 1871 was 991,836,000 bushels, of which 605,608,000 bushels were produced in the seven States mentioned. Illinois produced more than twice as much as any other State, her aggregate crop of corn being 203,391,000 bushels. If we presume that there is 150,000,000 bushels of corn still held in the above-mentioned seven States out of the crop of 1872, it would show that an advance of 10 cents per bushel would add $15,000,000 to the marketable wealth of the West. The effect of a rise of 10 cents per bushel in wheat would be small compared to this, because there is probably less than one-fourth the quantity of wheat in the West. Besides, wheat already bears a good price, and there is not so much chance for a rise. The price of wheat, also, is less susceptible of manipulation, from the fact that the sources of supply are scattered all over the world. California now raises twice as much wheat as any other American State, and Australia counts as a more and more important factor in the problem every year. There is probably no other similar area of agricultural district in the world so largely interested in the price of one product as Illinois in corn, and a rise of 10 cents per bushel in corn would probably put $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 in the pockets of her citizens. It is well understood that the present low prices of corn to the farmer are the result of high freights, and the high freights are in turn the result of the inconsiderate haste with which the farmers rush their corn into market in the spring. It is worthy of mention that not a single one of the blatant politicians who flourish in the farmers' meetings ever suggests the holding back of the corn as a remedy for the *present* high freights. The secret of this is that those who *know* anything about the subject know also that this would so greatly bring down the price of freights that their occupation in stirring up and organizing opposition to the railroads would be gone. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of the 19th has a long article on the subject, and argues that the "true way to out-general the railroads is to reduce, *if possible, the amount of grain offering for shipment* by consuming as much as possible on the spot." Now, while this is an argument got up in behalf of the protection policy, and while the *Bulletin* ignores the arguments of the free-traders that the excessive cost of transportation is in a great measure due to the increased taxation that makes the increase in every item of the cost and operation of a railroad—it has at least hit upon the *immediate* remedy for the high freights of *this spring*, a remedy which may be applied with profit in the present emergency without reference to either of the contending doctrines of protection and free trade.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
6-20s of '62	117¾	118
6-20s of '64	117¾	118
6-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	118¼
6-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	118¼
6-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118¼
10-40s	113¼	113¾
U. S. 7s (new issue)	115¼	116
Gold and Gold Coupons	116¾	117¾
Gold Exchange		117¾
Sterling Exchange	501¾@109¾	502
Chicago City 7s—Gold 1-20s, April and Oct	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 7s	90¾	& int.
Bidwell, County and Township 10s. 92@96		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, April 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Chicago av, s w cor of Sangamon st, Lot 14, dated April 25; consideration, $1,650.

North Green st, bet Indiana and Hubbard sts, e f, n ¾ of Lot 3, dated April 5; consideration, $1,100.

West Monroe st, s w cor of Winchester, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 44, in Block 1, in Bradwell's Addition, dated Sept. 2, 1872; consideration, $656.

Butterfield st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 26x100 ft, with improvements, dated April 2; consideration, $3,250.

Lot 17, in Block 4, and w ½ of Lots 9 and 10, in Block 6, in Ogden's Subdivision in n w ¼ of sec 10, 39, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 8, in Block 5, in same Subdivision, dated March 20; consideration, $2,750.

West Adams st, n e corner of Hoyne st, s f, w ½ of Lot 10, dated April 19; consideration, $4,600.

Gennessee av, 50 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Rosevth st, 100 ft w of Hanover st, s f, 49x124 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $2,300.

Kossuth st, 124 ft e of Hanover st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $1,150.

N ½ of Lot 4, in White's re part of w ½ Lot 26, in Block 2, Rumsdale's addition, dated April 2; consideration, $600.

Ryan st, n w corner North State st, s f, Lot 2 and e ½ of Lot 1, dated April 21; consideration, $16,000.

Paulina st, bet Harrison and York sts, w f, Lot 26 and s 18 ft of Lot 27, dated March 24; consideration, $1,200.

Kramer st, 125 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $1,400.

Burnside st, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts, s f, 25 ft to Butterfield st, dated April 22; consideration, $5,000.

The premises No. 102 Pacific av, dated March 25; consideration, $5,000.

Macedonia st, s f and near Ellen st, w f, Lot 7, dated March 29; consideration, $350.

Lot 6, with improvements, adjoining the above, dated March 29; consideration, $350.

West Madison st, bet Aberdeen and Morgan sts, s f, Lot 21, dated March 19; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 4 of Sutton's Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 21, in n e ¼ of Block 5, of n w ¼ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $935.

West Tyler st, n w cor Bowery, s f, 25 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Emerald av, n of and near Thirty-third st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $1,100.

Sixteenth st, bet Ashland av and Ladin st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $500.

Warren av, bet Western av and Oakley sts, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 31; consideration, $3,720.

Rhea Island av, south of and near Twelfth st, 25 e f, 75 to alley, dated April 23; consideration, $5,000.

Twenty-first st, between Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 64, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $900.

West Van Buren st, n w corner of Loomis st, s f, 50x 105 ft, dated Oct. 15, 1873; consideration, $16,000.

West Van Buren st, between Hoyne st and Seeley av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 21; consideration, $2,400.

Lincoln st, between Monroe and Adams sts, w f, Lot 18, dated April 22; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 40, in Block 9, United States Bank Addition, dated April 21; consideration, $1,200.

West Kinzie st, west of and near Robey st, s f, 24 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $700.

Lot 32 and S ½ of 31, in Cossitt's Addition, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,800.

West Tyler st, west of and near Centre av, s f, Lot 38, dated April 22; consideration, $4,000.

Fourteenth st, s f, n f of Wood st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $800.

Western av, 48 ft n of Coulter st, e f, 48x124 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $2,000.

Bonney st, n e cor of West Twenty-sixth-st., 100x125 ft, 100x125 ft in opposite block, dated April 22; consideration, $3,500.

North Water st, 80 ft w of Clark st, n f, 80 ft, running to river, dated April 17; consideration, $121,000; Edwin L. Gowen to the Gowen Marble Co.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

West ½ of Block 8 and s ½ of Block 4 in Egandale, dated April 12; consideration, $60,000.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 63, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, dated April 11; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 74, in Block 7 of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $800.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, bris	7,300	8,376	8,388	5,837
Wheat, bu	9,840	6,883	6,397	12,793
Corn, bu	75,005	93,920	50,230	47,279
Oats, bu	47,150	29,830	33,030	9,139
Rye, bu		700	400	1,842
Barley, bu	6,650	1,300	7,421	493
Grass seed, lbs	30,400	13,240	72,609	21,460
Flax seed, lbs	1,150			
Broom corn, lbs	12,500		11,770	
Cured meats, lbs	264,610	95,500	238,220	277,750
Pork, brls	120	400	60	1,447
Lard, lbs	17,670		175,700	258,630
Tallow, lbs	34,320	5,520	40,667	
Butter, lbs	39,240	15,470	18,800	30,100
Dressed hogs, No	37			
Live hogs, No	8,013	7,974	6,928	5,800
Cattle, No	3,018	2,328	2,806	1,716
Sheep, No	1,708	1,177	455	
Hides, lbs	124,250	28,675	199,490	23,930
Highwines, brls	131	181	15	250
Wool, lbs	19,160	72,200	65,000	90,530
Potatoes, bu	9,240	5,200	3,094	
Lumber, m ft	3,073	1,671	1,432	294
Shingles, m	2,392	2,944	1,138	519
Lath, m	65	135	102	55
Salt, brls			1,095	806

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,106 bu wheat; 837 bu corn; 2,911 bu oats; 1,321 bu rye; 1,214 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 10 cars wheat; 112 cars corn; 15,500 bu No. 2 do, and 6,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 51 cars oats. Total (173 cars), 123,000 bu.

The grain doctoring and mixing business has arrived at a point where it positively demands attention; it cannot be temporized with any longer. As if it were not enough that it should ruin the reputation of some kinds of Chicago grain abroad, it now jeopardizes the business at home. Take the barley business, for instance. The regular trade in barley has been almost killed off by the certainty of receiving receipts from the Rock Island elevators, in fulfillment of all contracts where other receipts are not specified. There is to-day a discrimination of fully 7c per bu against the Rock Island receipts for barley, as compared with those of any other house in the city, and the discrimination would probably be even greater were it not that there are options out which can be filled with "regular" barley, though it should be such vile stuff that no one wants to use it except for chicken-feed. But this demand will soon be filled, and then, unless the character of the Rock Island barley be radically changed, the operators will refuse to deal in it; the article will be practically "irregular," though nominally it may retain a place on the Board.

There is little doubt of the fact that the inferior character of this barley is principally due to the fact that it has been mixed and doctored down to the lowest possible point by parties outside the elevators. We do not suppose there is any process of law that could be used to stop the business of mixing and doctoring; but it is in the power of the Inspectors to grade such mixed and doctored stuff on its merits, and refuse to send it into bins along with honest grain. Our new Inspector has only just taken hold, and is not to blame for the present condition of things, they having grown up before his advent. His attention has been called to the matter, and he will probably "get around to it" before long. When this has been attended to, there is room for further scrutiny in regard to wheat, of which so much trash has been sent East lately that the telegrams which the Board of Trade pays for contain the sarcastic announcement that Chicago No. 2 spring is "so called," sells at such and such a price, that being some 12c per bu less than *ungraded* wheat from some other points.

There is no reason on earth why the Chicago Board of Trade, or the inspection system of the State of Illinois, should be constituted a protectorate for a score or more of smut-mills and brimstone-baths in Chicago, Milwaukee, and elsewhere; neither is there any reason for permitting stuff that is not even fit for chicken-feed to be bought and sold as "regular" grain on the floor of our Exchange, and sent out to other places with the real or quasi indorsement of our officials. We know that a good deal of this is done in this trash, but that does not make it any the more respectable than does the receiving of stolen goods make a man better than the thief from whom he buys them. We hope to be able to chronicle a radical reform ere long in regard to the trading in mixed and doctored grain.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, with fewer changes in prices, and a tendency to weakness in the principal cereals, though there was no material increase in receipts, and the weather was far from showing unmistakable signs of having cleared up. The true reason for quietness, and relative lack of strength, was probably that the majority of the operators had exhausted themselves in "marginal refserences" yesterday. The weather was clearer; but still reported cold over a large part of the Northwest. We note that it now lacks only four days of the date when the Straits of Mackinaw opened last year.

There was nothing new to note in connection with the city goods market. The movement in staple cotton goods lightened, and seasonable dress goods was of a satisfactory character, and former prices were uniformly well sustained. Groceries were in rather better request, without change in values. The prevalent feeling is still easy, but dealers look upon an early return to activity, and to firmer prices. There was a good demand for the better qualities of butter at full previous rates, but low grades were but little inquired for, and were weak. Bagging was quoted steady at 37c for Stark, 35c for Ludlow, 34½c for Lewiston, and at 32½c for American. Prices of cheese were easy, as previously quoted. No new features were developed in the coal, canned goods, hay, hides, and leather markets, trade remaining quiet all around, with prices unchanged.

There was a moderate amount of trading in oils at 19½c for carbon, 75c for extra lard, 97c@$1.02 for linseed, 68c for whale, and 68@70c for turpentine.

The lumber trade at the yards, as well as in cargoes afloat, was more active to-day, though the offerings on the wholesale market were very large, and prices were lower. There was no further change in yard quotations. The demand for metals, nails, iron, and naval stores continues fair for the season, the quoted prices being generally adhered to. Bricks, lime, cement, &c., were in moderate demand, at unchanged prices. There were no new features in the wool and hop markets. The inquiry is very light, and prices remain without quotable change. Broom corn was moderately active, and the higher grades are firm. Other descriptions steady. Seeds were in good request, and higher all round. The offerings are light, particularly of timothy, which is becoming scarce. Potatoes were in firm request, and the receipts being more liberal, prices were a trifle easier. Green fruits were in moderate request. Poultry and eggs were in demand, the former being firm, while eggs were easy at 13@13½c.

Highwines were in better demand, and a shade firmer, though New York was quoted easier. Sales were reported of 250 brls city at 87c, and 200 brls country at 86½c per gallon.

Lake freights are scarcely quotable. There is no demand, and the few unchartered vessels now in port are variously reported to be firmly held at 15c, and to be confidentially offered at 14c for corn to Buffalo. A leading operator reported that he had been offered freight room, to arrive, for 100,000 bu corn at 8c to Liverpool via Boston, and 80c via Montreal, both gold.

Provisions were active, and again higher. Mess pork was in good speculative demand for June delivery, on which the market is believed to be still short, while other options were so much neglected that there was no preference for July over the month preceding it. Seller June advanced 50c, but closed easier, being 20c higher than at the close yesterday. Lard was also in urgent demand, and advanced 40c per 100 lbs, the biggest jump of the season; the inquiry was from the shorts, who seemed to be afraid of a corner in lard as well as in pork. The market is now $2.70 per bri higher on pork, and $1.20 per 100 lbs higher on lard than at the close of March; and many seem to think that the end is not yet, though most of the shorts must be filled by this time. Meats were very active, and were ¼@¾c per lb higher, closing strong at the advance, with very few offerings. There was barely 19,000,000 pounds here at the beginning of the month, and some of that held awaiting shipment. The sales to-day exceeded one-tenth of the whole amount, to say nothing of the liberal purchases on previous days of April. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $18.15@18.20; do seller May, $18.20@18.25; do seller June, $18.70@18.75; do seller July, $18.75@18.80; prime mess, none here; old pork, $17.00@17.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $9.85@9.87½; do seller May, $9.85@9.87½; do seller June, $9.65@9.70; do seller July, $9.85@9.90. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 9¼@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7@7½c. English meats, 9¼@9¾c for short ribs; 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c, for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller May at $18.40; 500 brls do at $18.25; 1,000 brls do seller June at $19.00; 500 brls do at $18.90; 1,000 brls do at $18.85; 1,000 brls do at $18.80; 1,250 brls do at $18.75; 1,500 brls do seller July at $19.00; 750 brls do at $18.75; 250 tcs lard seller May at $9.35; 750 tcs do at $9.05; 1,000 tcs do seller June at $9.65; 1,000 tcs do at $9.60; 500 tcs do at $9.55; 1,500 tcs do at $9.50; 500 tcs do at $9.30; 980,000 lbs shoulders seller May at 6½c; 100,000 lbs do on private terms; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller June at 9½c; 100,000 lbs do on private terms; 100,000 lbs short clear at 9¾c; 200,000 lbs do at 9c; 125,000 lbs do seller May at 9¼c; 100,000 lbs do seller last half May at 9¼c; 100,000 lbs do seller June at 9¼c; 800 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12c; 125 tcs do (15¼ lbs) at 11¾c.

Flour was more active, and firm in sympathy with New York, which, together with the decline in freights, brought out buyers in greater numbers than for several weeks past. Holders generally asked an advance of about 10c per bri, but could not obtain it except in one or two cases on favorite brands that were in light stock. We note that most of the transactions were quoted as on "p. t." which prevents a close comparison of prices with those of yesterday. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 50 brls seconds do at $4.75; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 250 brls do at $6.75; 75 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.35; 100 brls do at $6.00; 1,900 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfine at $3.87½; 100 brls rye flour (King William) at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.10. Total, 3,825 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $9.75 at mill; 10 tons do at $9.50 on track; and 10 tons middlings at $11.00. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.55
Good to choice spring extras	6.75	@ 6.70
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.70
Minnesota (patent)	9.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.90
Bran	10.50	@11.00
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was less active, at about the same range of prices as yesterday. There was comparatively little demand, as many operators closed all their accounts yesterday, under a rather extensive call for margins, and were careless about immediately re-committing themselves to buying either side of the deal. They were unusually anxious about the weather, but generally more hopeful than for a long time past, though not disposed to bear the market for that reason, till towards the close, when an unmistakable "sunburst," and a weaker New York, brought down "quotations by the run." There was very little stuff in cash wheat, and no demand for it. The trading was almost confined to seller May. The option opened at $1.25, declined to $1.24½, advanced to $1.25¾, and fell to $1.23¼ at the close. Seller the month was little better than nominal, at $1.23¼@1.24, and seller June was quiet at $1.26@1.27¾, both closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.30. Strictly No. 2 spring was in fair demand at $1.13, and rather scarce. Rejected spring was unsalable. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu hard No. 2 spring at $1.24½; 5,600 bu fresh receipts, No. 2 spring at $1.24; 5,000 bu regular do at $1.23¾; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13; 1,600 bu by sample at $1.40. Total, 24,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active, weak, declining 1c from yesterday's closing prices, which were the lowest of the day. The finer weather brought in a good many orders to sell on country account, which completely changed the tone, as the recent strength was largely due to country buying against rain. For the same reason, several local holders sought to unload, and the number of buyers diminished in the proportion. There was very little demand for cash corn, as shippers could not take hold to any great extent for lack of freight-room, and were not even tempted by a rumored weakness in freights on the few vessels remaining, while there was no inducement to capitalists to take hold against options, as the purchasing of No. 2 was all shorts, and much of that was by direct settlement. Seller May opened at 38½c, advanced to 38¾c, and declined to 37¾c at the close. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 37¾@37½c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 37½c. Seller June sold at 39¾@40¼c, and seller July at 40¼@40¾c, and seller August at 42@42½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,300 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 38c; 30,000 bu do at 37¾c; 45,000 bu do at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37¾c; 5,000 bu do at 37¼c; 800 bu rejected at 34¾c; 17,200 bu do at 34c. Total, 111,300 bu.

Oats were in active demand for options, and averaged fully ½c higher than yesterday, being again quoted stronger in New York. Our receipts of oats were relatively larger than those of other grain, and no vessels have yet been chartered to carry oats out; but a good demand has existed for rail shipment for some time past, and many fears are expressed with regard to the next crop, as the low prices which have ruled ever since the collapse of the Chandler corner, last year, would have caused a much less breadth to be sown, even if the weather had been favorable. Seller the month opened at 29½c, advanced to 30¼c, and closed at 30c; strictly fresh receipts closed at 30¼c. Seller May sold at 30¾@31c, closing at 30½c. Seller June sold at 32¾@33¼c, closing at 32¾c. Cash sales were reported of 8,400 bu at 30¼c; 600 bu at 30⅝c; 11,800 bu at 30½c; 6,000 bu at 30¾c; 20,000 bu at 30c; 10,000 bu at 29½c; 6,300 bu at 29¾c; 1,600 bu rejected at 27¾c; 8,000 bu by sample at 34c. Total, 66,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and strong at yesterday's advance. The market opened with only one buyer, and 68c his best bid, but later 400 bu No. 2 sold at 69c. That was all.

Barley was quiet, but stronger on good grain, which means barley in any house other than the Rock Island Elevators, where the quality has run down, or been let down till it is offered at 90c for No. 2, at 60c for No. 3, and at 40c for rejected; either cash or seller May, good No. 2 barley is quotable at 76@78c; good No. 3 at 66c; and rejected at 46@47c. Cash sales were reported of 1,300 bu No. 2 at 78c; 800 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu by sample at $1.10; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 4,400 bu.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The export movement in wheat and barley is continued. The number of vessels in the United Kingdom taking 300 ships of the largest class, and we think the number of outward Bound vessels will reach 365 before the close of the harvest year. Thus far during the current month, no considerable amount of wheat has been made public. Prices steady, and the market measurably firm, with limited offerings. Exporters seem to be well supplied with wheat, so that the vessels on the berth have the usual quiet dispatch. There is no scarcity of tonnage for the present movement of the surplus wheat yet remaining in the State. It is difficult to say what the crop balance now is; many well posted men seem to think we have yet available 1,000,000 tons to go forward within the next sixty days. What we now want more than anything else is copious rains to mature the growing crops; they are yet promising, and will soon need moisture to fill out well. It is very seldom that April passes without copious rains, and sometimes as late as May we have showers of rain to freshen up the crops. Indications now point to a change of weather, and we hope it will be favorable. Farmers will then be willing to market the balance of their crops without further waiting. Oregon yet holds considerable wheat and flour, which is finding its way to this market in increased quantities.

Receipts of flour and wheat for the nine months of harvest year ending March 31, 1872-73:

	Flour, brls.—		*Wheat, ctls.*	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
California	106,750	175,299	1,989,621	2,422,215
Oregon	95,661	69,674	222,890	13,522
Totals	202,411	244,973	2,212,511	2,435,737

Export values of flour and wheat for the nine months of harvest year ending March 31, 1872-73:

	1872.	1873.
Flour, brls	202,802	$1,260,232
Wheat, ctls	1,700,191	2,709,264
	213,435	$ 1,107,188
	2,435,737	3,589,276
	15,464,129	

COAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Mining Journal* says:

As regards our coal exports generally, it is now tolerably certain that they will present a solid and sustained advance this year over the corresponding exports of 1871, 1870, and previous years. The aggregate shipments to Nov. 30, this year, amounted to 12,381,591 tons; and it may be expected that December will add at least 1,000,000 tons to this total. Assuming that this estimate is realized, the entire exports for 1872 would be 13,381,591 tons, a total which would compare as follows with the corresponding exports of the previous fifteen years:

Year.	*Tons.*	*Year.*	*Tons.*
1857	6,737,716	1865	9,179,477
1858	6,529,483	1866	9,953,173
1859	7,006,949	1867	10,415,779
1860	7,693,284	1868	10,837,824
1861	7,885,115	1869	11,528,628
1862	8,301,892	1870	11,702,660
1863	8,275,312	1871	13,016,436
1864	8,800,936	1872	13,381,591

The exports would thus appear to move on with an average increase of about 800,000 tons per annum; so that by 1892 it is not at all impossible that they may amount to 23,000,000 or 25,000,000 tons annually. This may appear rather a startling conclusion to arrive at, but let the reader examine the growth of our coal exports for the last fifteen years, and then judge for himself.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and irregular, closing ½c higher than at the close of Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.23¼, down to $1.23¼ seller May, closing at $1.23¼, and $1.25¼@1.26¼ seller June, closing at the outside. Corn was fairly active and a shade firmer. No. 2 sold at 37¼@37¾ seller May, and 39¾@39¾ seller June, both options closing at the inside. In provisions sales were reported of 600 brls of mess pork, seller June, at $18.80; 1,000 brls do, seller July, at $18.90; 1,000 tierces lard, seller June, at $9.70; 200,000 lbs short ribs, seller June, at 9½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 6½c cash; 200,000 lbs do at 7c, seller May.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and 1c higher; 94 per cent is quotable at $1.74@1.80.

BROOM CORN—Was in tolerably fair demand and steady at the subjoined quotations: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3¾c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3½c; do pale and red, 3@3½c.

BUTTER—Prices were without material change, good to choice qualities ruling firm with a good demand, while the poorer sorts were to a great extent neglected and easy. Quotations are as follows: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@ 28c; inferior to common, 10@22c.

BAGGING—Trading new was developed in the bagging market. The different lines of goods were meeting with a fair demand for the season, and were steady as previously stated: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Lockwood, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand was moderate, choice varieties being mostly inquired for. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls) $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at the following range of prices: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $2.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@ 3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@15.00, delivered; Joliet limestone pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $30.00, delivered; Hilladale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@ 5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

Size.	*First quality.*	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 12x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
24x26 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x42	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x54		30.00
32x54 to 34x58		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Dealers report continued quiet in this department of trade, and with the exceptions previously noted, the feeling is weak. Liberal orders being filled at a concession from the quotations.

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85	@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.35	@ 2.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00	@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	1.50	@ 1.55
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75	@ 2.85
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75	@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.40	@ 2.50
Raspberries	2.50	@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00	@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25	@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25	@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.85	@ 2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85	@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80	@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25	@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pods	1.15	@ 1.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60	@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50	@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50	@ 2.65
Lobster, 1 lb	3.40	@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50	@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.30	@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.00	@ 2.20
Oysters, 1 lb, short weight	1.00	@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, short weight	1.80	@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50	@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00	@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,000 per pkg	5.50	@ 6.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25	@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50	@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75	@ 5.25
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75	@ 3.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75	@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75	@ 6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00	@ 3.50
C. & R.'s assorted pickles, qts	6.75	@ 7.25
C. & R.'s assorted pickles, qts	3.80	@ 4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50	@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50	@ 6.00
Pure, pint cans, per doz	3.50	@ 4.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00	@ 4.25

CHEESE—Remains quiet at about former quotations. We repeat our list: New York factory, 13½ @14½c; Ohio factory, 13@13c; Western factory, 13@ 13c.

COAL—Was quiet, and unchanged in prices. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@ 13.00; per ton; egg and stove, $13.00 per ton. Lake Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Mineola, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry is light, and prices are without material alteration. We quote: Pork barrels, 200 lbs, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.25@1.30; whisky barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00 @18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00 @18.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS—Were in moderate demand on local account. The receipts were fair. Sales include 2,500 doz and 138 cases at 15c; 1,800 doz at 13@13½c.

FEATHER

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., 82x180, at $125.

Indiana-av., east front, north of Thirty-fifth-st.; 82x 165; only $110 a foot.

Indiana-av., two 25 ft lots north of Thirty-sixth-st; $60 a foot.

Ellis-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 50x125, $180.

South Park boulevard, east front, near Forty-first-st., 100x170; cheap if taken soon.

Northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st., 170 x 330; cheap.

House and lot on South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; only $5,400.

Houses for Third-av., between Harrison and Polk-st.; from $6,000 to $7,500. J. HENRY WEIL,

150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 118 DEARborn-st.: House and lot, 119 Walnut-st., $6,500.

House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.

House and lot, Dolfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.

House and lot, West Washington-st., near Ada.

House and lot, West Adams-st., near Campbell-av.

50x165, Original Town of Ravenswood.

50x165, Lansing-av., south of Forty-second-st.

Large lot, corner Desplaines and Mather-sts.

All bargains. Owners must save money.

FOR SALE—ON EVANS-AV. NEAR FORTY-fifth-st., in Forestville, neat new house, lot 25x150; easy payments; $2,500.

30x100 and large residence, and barn, east front, near Park Dual Depot; $18,000; terms to suit.

50x160, a good new house and barn, opposite Fernwood, at Hyde Park, on Madison-av.; $7,250.

Lots, east front, vacant, on Madison-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., trees on it; offered at a bargain if taken at once.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Monroe-st., Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-av; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Hoyne, Fulton, Rockwell, Oakley, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. This perfect, warranty deeds. A very small cash and one year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HOUSE, brick basement, 14 rooms, two bath rooms, furnaces, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern conveniences; lot 80x198 to alley; location one of the pleasantest in the city; between Washington and Madison-sts.; convenient to business centre, and within a few blocks of Union Park; can be had at a bargain if taken previous to May 1. E. F. OLNEY, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a home of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $600, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just out side of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them. Office free of charge. A. C. STORY & SON, 126 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 327 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—2 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, of marble fronts, with modern improvements, situated on the northeast corner Union Park Place and Carroll-av; houses have all the modern improvements, sub-basements, bath-rooms, water on every floor, ranges, brick barns, and everything requisite for first-class houses; the vicinity is first-class, and these houses will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises, on the corner. T. E. COURTNEY.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, lot 40x125, corner Monroe and Lincoln. GRY-DER & LACE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick two-story and basement houses; octagon fronts; modern improvements; complete; $10,500, or $11,000, on easy terms. Inquire as above, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, AND 25 FEET, DEARborn-st., near Harrison; $14,000; $2,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. J. HENRY WEIL, corner depot at South Englewood.

Block of ground near corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts.; would exchange and pay money.

AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 140 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES ON SOUTH PARK-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. 1st front, 25th east front. E. S. HULBURD, 55 East Harrison-st.

Indiana-av., two 25 ft lots north of Thirty-sixth-st; $60 a foot.

Ellis-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 50x125, $180.

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FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a home of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $600, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just out side of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them. Office free of charge. A. C. STORY & SON, 126 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 327 Milwaukee-av.

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Block of ground near corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts.; would exchange and pay money.

AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 140 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES ON SOUTH PARK-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. 1st front, 25th east front. E. S. HULBURD, 55 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 854 INDIANA-ST., near Oakley; cheap. H. PAGE,

Stonegate, 142 and Erie-sts., east front.

W. H. PHARE, 146 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—322 WASHINGTON-ST.—THE FINE large house, lot 80x200 feet to rear; 322 feet to alley; very choice; $45,000 cash required; must be sold this week if at all; possession May 1. E. C. COLE & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET FOUR MILES FROM THE Court House; fare 6¼ cents; will take part pay in lumber, furniture, &c. Address T 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR MICHIgan-av.—new 8-story and basement brick house, nearly finished; 11 rooms, and lot 26x118. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV.—TRIANGULAR LOT at Sedwick and Centre-sts.; 105 feet; will let it go cheap. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—120 FEET OF GROUND, WITH A frame house, on Centre-st., near Sedgwick-st. Will be sold at a great bargain. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Broker, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln. Lot 75x125. This can be had at a bargain, if taken before May 1. MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON VAN-Buren-st., east of Hoyne. 10 rooms. Will be completed by May 1. Price only $8,400. No. 119 Fourteen-foot two-story frame, 50 ft lot, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot; terms easy. S. M MILLARD, 136 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT ON BRYden-st., 150 feet to an alley. This is the most desirable street south of Douglas-place. W. H. PHARE, 146 LaSalle-st., Major Block, ground floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE WITH basement and lot, No. 306 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State-st.; 7 rooms, closets, and new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., in Lyndon, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Inquire on premises, of GEO. CADWELL, or at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, lot 20x80, 568 South Jefferson-st., at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO blocks west of Union Park, 2-story and basement brick of 11 rooms, bath-room, furnace, etc.; lot 24x100. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 8 ROOMS, on Forty-first-st., near Adams-st.; $5,500; choice locality, and a great bargain. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—9 FEET ON northwest corner, stable in rear, and 2-story house. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—COTTAGE AND lot, must be sold this week, No. 81 Pearson-st., near LaSalle; price, $1,800; terms, cottage rent for $12 per month. Apply to H. BRAYNARD, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 TWO-STORY HOUSES, WITH LEASE of ground, for 7 years from May 1, 1873. Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av. Will exchange for suburban lots or some property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 93 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—HOUSE AND lot No. 440 Warren-av. J. FERGUSON, 171 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DASHIELL-ST. — 4 LOTS, EAST front, on Dashiell-st. near Thirty-fifth; easy payments. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 50 feet on Hurlbut-st., and 50 feet on Mohawk, just north of Scott, near Lincoln Park.

8 lots in Wicker Park, from $750 to $1,250 each.

Lots on Rober-st., corner Second.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF THIRty-fifth-st., 50x125, only $400 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV. EAST front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 80x 165. Also, on Burnside-st., south of Twenty-ninth, east front, 80x165. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 5 ROOMS, WITH FIVE years' lease of lot, on Twenty-ninth-st., between Prairie and Wentworth-avs., $1,650, and immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and brick basement frame house on Prairie-av., containing 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, fixtures, and all other modern improvements, together with lot 30x180 ft; must be sold soon; possession given at once. E. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30x150 FT ON COLFAX-AV., BEtween Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT ON NORTH SIDE; WILL take part pay in painting; no cash down. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE STONE FRONT HOUSE AND lot. Hinsdale near Union Park for only $6,500; cheap as for cash. HERMANY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, 8 ROOMS, bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; lot 25x125 feet on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Terms to suit purchaser. E. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, A FINE LOT ON Wabash-av., near corner Fifty-third-st., 75x182 to alley, east front; will sell, if taken at once, for $1,250 per foot. This is a bargain. A. BARRETT, 122 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR CORNER of Adams-st. Cheap; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—103X83, northeast corner of Jefferson and Fulton-sts.; price, $6,000. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—8-ROOM HOUSE, brick basement, and 66 feet lot, on Hoyne-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 49 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—80 OR 100x180, CORNER ADAMS AND Wood-sts. This is one of the finest corners in the West Division. Terms easy. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE LOT NEAR OF 276 West Van Buren-st., 60x78 feet, with the two-story building and cellar 60x30 feet fronting on a street 40 feet wide.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE of a modern 2-story and basement, stone-trimmed, brick house, and lot; 11 rooms, in perfect order. See corner on premises, 268 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON CHICAGO-AV., WEST of city limits; price $2,500 per acre; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, Room 14, Major Block.

FOR SALE—3 COTTAGES, 7 ROOMS, SOUTH SIDE, $1,850; easy terms. Choice lot, 64x132, West Washington-st., near Ada; 5 acres in the finest suburb of Chicago at a bargain. BIGSBY & MERRILL, 70 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, S. E. corner of Oakwood boulevard, 50x125 ft. Inquire of F. H. WARDWELL, 138 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD STONE-FRONT houses on Vincennes-av., near Wahpansah, at a great bargain. S. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 1½ STORIES, CAMPBELL-av., corner Wilcox-st., 50x125; cottage, Burling-st., near Egan-av., $2,200. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 810 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT ON NORTH DEARborn-st. Il contains first-class 10-room house, and a first-class man can get it cheap. MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house with French roof, on North LaSalle-st.; 10 rooms, bath-rooms; good barn, built in superior manner. MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., WEST front, between Lake and Randolph-sts.; alley on the side. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1294—TWO-STORY brick house; mansard roof; lot 30x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st.; two-story and basement brick of 12 rooms; lot 30x128. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, cottage front, all modern improvements; barn in rear. Inquire on premises, 136 North Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, S. E. corner of Oakwood boulevard, 50x125 ft. Inquire of F. H. WARDWELL, 138 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED S. SEWELL, 189 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 32 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $600; cash, $100; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. CHARLES H. ROOM 8, basement, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSE and lot at Oak Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R.; terms easy. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, 146 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., EAST OF Shurlieff-av., some fine lots, at low prices and easy terms, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—POLK-ST., 62 FEET, NORTH FRONT, on Polk-st. between Halsted and Desplaines. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER of Thirty-seventh-st., 99x178 ft. Outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st., houses and large lots at Maywood; prices from $4,000 to $7,500; also on Oak Park, $5,000.

$12,000, $25,000, $30,000; only $3,000 down. H. MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURchase a home in the most beautiful and healthful spot on the South Side, I offer at a bargain my 2-story and basement marble octagon-front residence. The house was new last winter, and has the carpets and shades elegantly arranged with all modern improvements; house is east of Wabash-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Post-Office. I will also sell low the handsome Moquette and Brussels carpets. Address L. A. RAYMER, 123 South Water-st.)

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 100 x 154 feet, corner Western-av. and Monroe-st. Also 100x188 feet, corner Western-av. and Wilcox-st. 100x166 feet, Jackson-st., east of Oakley-st.; $8,000.

61x200 feet, Monroe-st., east of Oakley-st.

99 feet, Monroe-st., east of Oakley-st.

120 feet, Jackson-st., 25 blocks west of Western-av.; $4,800.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 294 MICHIGAN-av., fully furnished, 14 rooms. W. J. BARNEY, 103 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—A NEW AND BEAUtiful house with one acre of ground, delightfully situated, upon a high bluff, 1 mile north of Lincoln Park; house two stories, 10 rooms, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, and furnace; has all the modern and first-class furnace and kitchen range; everything entirely new; house not occupied; can be had at a bargain and upon easy terms. This is a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful country home within one hour's ride by street cars from the heart of the city. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A FINE NEW house, fronting the University grounds and lake, on large terms and low figures. Lots in various parts of the village. Lots in Evanston and South Side location at low figures. A fine house on Chicago-av. to rent. THEODORE THREE, Real Estate Agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, cellar, and cistern; large lot, 33 minutes from Wells-st. depot. GEO. F. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ACCESSIBLE TO STREET-CARS AND Oakland Station, house with 8 rooms and alcove, cheap for all or half cash. Also 2 lots in a fine grove. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 138 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glenese, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in this class of property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will suit. Also for sale in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWN, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT GUARANTEED—YOU can buy lots at Hinsdale, and pay one-half the appraised value in 4 years, at 12 and 24 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—4 ACRES FRONTING ON Lake, Michigan, State, Wabash, and Monroe-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CLARK, Lake, Michigan, State, Wabash, and Monroe-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., EAST OF Shurlieff-av., some fine lots, at low prices and easy terms, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—POLK-ST., 62 FEET, NORTH FRONT, on Polk-st. between Halsted and Desplaines. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER of Thirty-seventh-st., 99x178 ft. Outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st., houses and large lots at Maywood; prices from $4,000 to $7,500; also on Oak Park, $5,000.

$12,000, $25,000, $30,000; only $3,000 down. H. MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURchase a home in the most beautiful and healthful spot on the South Side, I offer at a bargain my 2-story and basement marble octagon-front residence. The house was new last winter, and has the carpets and shades elegantly arranged with all modern improvements; house is east of Wabash-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Post-Office. I will also sell low the handsome Moquette and Brussels carpets. Address L. A. RAYMER, 123 South Water-st.)

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 100 x 154 feet, corner Western-av. and Monroe-st. Also 100x188 feet, corner Western-av. and Wilcox-st. 100x166 feet, Jackson-st., east of Oakley-st.; $8,000.

61x200 feet, Monroe-st., east of Oakley-st.

99 feet, Monroe-st., east of Oakley-st.

120 feet, Jackson-st., 25 blocks west of Western-av.; $4,800.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 294 MICHIGAN-av., fully furnished, 14 rooms. W. J. BARNEY, 103 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STONE FRONT HOUSE ON Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. $13,000.

A nice marble front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., east front.

A good brick house and barn, situated on a corner, on Indiana-av. $13,000.

Two-story brick house, with 44 feet of ground, on Lake-av. $11,500.

A good marble front house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. $15,000.

Brick house, No. 148 Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 86 DEARBORN-st.—Chicago-av., near Leavitt-st., lots, $500.

West Superior-st., corner Oakley, 4 lots.

Fourth-st., near Wood, lots, $1,000.

Kelson-st., only 1 lot left, $600.

Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first-sts., near Western-av., lots, $450 to $700.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES, CORNER STONY ISLAND-av. and Sacramento-st., below market for a few days. BOYD & WISNER, 86 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON INDIana-av., near Twentieth-st., with or without furniture. MADISON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property can find a choice list at the Real Side Agency. West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to below residence. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., east front, 50x125 feet, $150 per foot. T. B. BOYD, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOTS ON WASHington-st., east of railroad track. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000, $1,000 DOWN. NEW STORY, 13-room dwelling; lot 30x125 to alley; south front on VanBuren, 1 block east of Hoyne. This property is $1,000 under the market, and owner is going on his farm to improve it, and must sell. It is a bargain at $5,000. Street cars run in front of it, and in a few months will be worth $6,000. T. B. BOYD, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARties wishing to build. We can sell some fine lots just outside of the fire limits, east of Western-av. and south from Madison-st., below the market and on terms to suit. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARKST.: 2-story house and 50-foot lot, South Leavitt-st., $5,600.

Basement cottage, Wood-st., near Van Buren, 12 rooms, $4,500.

Good brick residence, Centre-av., near Tyler-st., modern improvements, barn, $7,500.

2-story house and 50 feet, 787 Kinzie-st., near Hoyne, $6,000.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES; will be ready for occupancy May 1; with all of the improvements; small payment down, balance long time. E. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — VERY GOOD STONE-FRONT house on Vincennes-av., near Wahpansah, at a great bargain. S. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 1½ STORIES, CAMPBELL-av., corner Wilcox-st., 50x125; cottage, Burling-st., near Egan-av., $2,200. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 810 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT ON NORTH DEARborn-st. Il contains first-class 10-room house, and a first-class man can get it cheap. MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house with French roof, on North LaSalle-st.; 10 rooms, bath-rooms; good barn, built in superior manner. MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., WEST front, between Lake and Randolph-sts.; alley on the side. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1294—TWO-STORY brick house; mansard roof; lot 30x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st.; two-story and basement brick of 12 rooms; lot 30x128. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, cottage front, all modern improvements; barn in rear. Inquire on premises, 136 North Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, A FINE LOT ON Wabash-av., near corner Fifty-third-st., 75x182 to alley, east front; will sell, if taken at once, for $1,250 per foot. This is a bargain. A. BARRETT, 122 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR CORNER of Adams-st. Cheap; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—103X83, northeast corner of Jefferson and Fulton-sts.; price, $6,000. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—8-ROOM HOUSE, brick basement, and 66 feet lot, on Hoyne-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 49 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—80 OR 100x180, CORNER ADAMS AND Wood-sts. This is one of the finest corners in the West Division. Terms easy. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE LOT NEAR OF 276 West Van Buren-st., 60x78 feet, with the two-story building and cellar 60x30 feet fronting on a street 40 feet wide.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE of a modern 2-story and basement, stone-trimmed, brick house, and lot; 11 rooms, in perfect order. See corner on premises, 268 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON CHICAGO-AV., WEST of city limits; price $2,500 per acre; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, Room 14, Major Block.

FOR SALE—3 COTTAGES, 7 ROOMS, SOUTH SIDE, $1,850; easy terms. Choice lot, 64x132, West Washington-st., near Ada; 5 acres in the finest suburb of Chicago at a bargain. BIGSBY & MERRILL, 70 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, S. E. corner of Oakwood boulevard, 50x125 ft. Inquire of F. H. WARDWELL, 138 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED S. SEWELL, 189 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 32 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $600; cash, $100; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. CHARLES H. ROOM 8, basement, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSE and lot at Oak Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R.; terms easy. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, 146 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., EAST OF Shurlieff-av., some fine lots, at low prices and easy terms, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—POLK-ST., 62 FEET, NORTH FRONT, on Polk-st. between Halsted and Desplaines. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

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$12,000, $25,000, $30,000; only $3,000 down. H. MEARS, 146

FOREIGN.

Sir Samuel Baker and Party Not Murdered, as Reported.

The Japanese Ordered Not to Establish Any State Religion.

The Situation in Spain---Resignation of Leading Officials.

AFRICA.

Herald Special.

KHARTOUM, Africa, April 21.—A merchant, who has just arrived here from Gondokoro, reports that Sir Samuel Baker and party were at Faloodra, and all well. He says he was present when Baker's agent came to the son of the King of Gondokoro, and took 200 soldiers to Falookra.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—The military guards throughout the city have been greatly strengthened, but up to this morning the riots in consequence of an advance in the price of beer had not been renewed.

Herald Special.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Japanese Ambassadors have just returned from St. Petersburg. They have had a lengthy conference with an eminent German Professor of Jurisprudence, regarding the propriety of endeavoring to establish Christianity as the State religion of Japan. The Professor earnestly dissuaded them from the project. The Ambassadors had already come to regard the change as probable, and were favorable to it. They listened eagerly to the reasons of the Professor, who adduced facts from the history of Christendom to show that religion cannot be enforced by governments. He said it was only vital when it grows amongst the people and from the people. He counseled the granting of full religious liberty as the most desirable course to pursue. The Ambassadors expressed satisfaction with the advice.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 23.—The funeral of the wife of President Figueras took place to-day. Members of the Government, foreign Ministers, and a great throng of people attended.

Gen. Velarde has resigned the Captain-Generalship at Catalonia, in consequence of the disapproval by the Government of the rigorous measures that he had taken to re-establish discipline among the troops.

The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly held a session to-day. The Ministers were present at the meeting, and hopes are now entertained that an understanding will be reached between these two branches of government.

Gen. Pavia has resigned Captain-Generalship of Madrid.

Unarmed troops promenaded the streets of the city during the day. Though trouble of some kind had been apprehended, all the shops were open. There was a great assemblage outside the Hall of the Congress, where the Permanent Committee was in session, but there was no disturbance. The National Guard occupy a strategic position, and are held in readiness for any emergency.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 23.—The reason assigned by the Atlantic cable companies for the increase of the tariff to $1.50 per word, from May 1, is the limited facilities for transportation, caused by the break in the French cable.

The celebrated Tichborne case again came up for trial to-day.

There is rumor in London this evening that Earl De LaWarr has committed suicide.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 23.—The Prince Edward Island Government having resigned, the following gentlemen will form the new administration: J. C. Pope, Premier; F. H. Havilland, Colonial Secretary; Fred. D. St. Croix Brecken, Attorney-General; G. W. Howland, Chairman of the Railway Board; A. A. McDonald, Postmaster-General; W. W. Sullivan, Solicitor-General.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 23.—Cremieux, member of the Government of Sept. 4, 1870, is supporting De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city.

NEW YORK.

Hampton, the Stolen-Bond Dealer---Bergh Arrested---Important Decision ---The Stokes Case---Recorder Hackett Threatened with Assassination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the case of Charles G. Hampton, arrived in the hands of a Pittsburgh officer to-day. Hampton, who professes to be a bond speculator, offered, it is charged, an Allegheny Valley Railroad bond for sale at the office of Otis, Fitch & Co., 11 Pine street, on the 8th of April. After the bond had been sent to a Philadelphia agent of the house, and an answer declaring it bona fide had been received, Hampton was paid its equivalent, $900 in Government securities. On the 10th inst. a telegram was received here stating that the bond was one of a number of securities, belonging to Col. Phillips, President of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, which had been stolen from the vaults of the Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company, between the 5th and 7th inst. The extent of the theft was over $200,000, and included $60,000 in greenbacks. Meeting Hampton on the street on the 11th, Mr. Fitch had him arrested, and the District Attorney drew two informations against him, one for larceny and the other as a receiver of stolen goods. Warrants were placed in the hands of United States Detective Benson, who will take the prisoner to Pittsburgh. When the robbery was first discovered, two of the three young men of high social standing in Pittsburgh, one of them connected with the Safe Deposit Company were suspected of knowing more about it than they ought to. The friends of the suspected parties have offered $2,000 for the apprehension of the thieves, and are making every effort to secure the arrest of the guilty parties in order to relieve the young man from suspicion. Great interest centres in Hampton, who is expected to reveal facts that will lead to the proper persons.

This afternoon, Chief Deputy Sheriff Jarvis arrested Mr. Henry Bergh, on a warrant granted by Judge Shea of the Marine Court, at the instance of Dennis Christie, driver on the Broadway and Twenty-third street line of stages. The plaintiff sues Mr. Bergh for having caused his arrest on alleged false charges, and for having him locked up for 18 hours in the Police station-house of the Seventh Precinct. Bail was fixed at $1,000. R. W. Howes, of the firm of Howes & Macy, and Henry Clews, banker, offered to become sureties, but Mr. Jarvis refused to accept Mr. Clews, on the ground that he is not a citizen. Mr. Howes then went on the full bond, and Bergh was released.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—In Brooklyn to-day, in the suit of Peter Riley against the city to recover $55,000 for extra work under a contract with the Park Commissioners, Judge Pratt rendered a decision dismissing action. The effect of the ruling is, that all public work done in Brooklyn under the direction of the Park Commissioners is illegal.

Judge Davis to-day granted the motion to set aside the allegations of error presented by the attorneys for Stokes. After the decision was rendered, argument was begun on the bill of exceptions. Mr. Trenaine made a long argument, contending that a new trial should be granted, and was followed by Don Passos on the same side. It is expected that the arguments will be concluded to-morrow.

City Sanitary Inspector Jones reports that of the 549 cellars examined between Houston street and the Battery, 450 are unfit for occupancy.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions to-day, read a letter, received from an anonymous correspondent, threatening himself or some member of his family with death, should he persist in imposing heavy sentences upon the prisoners convicted of what the writer regards light offenses.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.—The Mendota, Rockford & Beloit Railroad Company, capital stock $1,000,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State yesterday. The road is to be built from Mendota, Ill., to Beloit, Wis., the present season. Principal office at Rockford.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.—A collision between the passenger trains going north and south occurred at Byron, nine miles below Jackson, Miss., on the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, on Tuesday morning. Fortunately no one was injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—The Superintendents of nearly all the Western railroads met here, to-day, to arrange summer time-tables. About forty roads are represented. No important changes were made. The convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

LANSING, Mich., April 23.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company to-day furnished accommodations for an excursion over the Lansing Division. The party consisted of the officers of the Road, Gov. Bagley, and citizens of Lansing, Eaton Rapids, Albion, and Jonesville. The road was found in excellent condition, and for a new road, probably not excelled.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The Texas Pacific Surveying party at Tucson have completed the survey between Mesilita, New Mexico, and the Pima villages, Arizona.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 23.—In the House, this morning, the House bill to authorize County Commissioners to pay reasonable compensation for bridges and culverts along roads transferred to them by any road company was passed; also, the Senate bill to so amend Secs. 5 and 9 of the Insurance law, as to provide for the election of Directors of mutual insurance companies.

In the Senate, the following bill was passed: Senate bill to authorize companies incorporated for mining and manufacturing oils, and cotton and woolen goods to carry on business beyond the limits of this State. The General Appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment offered to appropriate $560,000 to pay the Morgan raid claims.

In the House, this afternoon, the House bill to so amend the municipal code as to provide that cities may have power to extend streets across railroad tracks and lands, and to make proper crossings, was passed. The Senate bill to provide for the sale of canal lands for the benefit of the Agricultural College fund, after being amended so as to cut out the original purpose of the bill, was passed. A bill was introduced providing for a more stringent penalty for the sale of unsound meat.

In the Senate, the proposition to appropriate $130,000 for the property destroyed by the Union forces during the Morgan raid, was agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 12. The motion to appropriate $430,967 for property destroyed by the rebel forces during the said raid was also agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 15.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., April 23.—The Senate passed the House bills to establish a State Agency for the care of juvenile offenders; to establish a lien for labor and services upon logs and lumber; to regulate the fees and provide for the keeping of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal; to bar the right of dower in insane, imbecile, or idiotic married women; to authorize railroads to convey their property and franchise under certain circumstances. The House passed the Senate joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to prepare a code procedure, or simplify and abridge the practice of pleadings and proceedings in the courts of this State, and the Senate bill relative to the service of process upon insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of this State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Assembly to-day passed a bill increasing the tax on immigrants one dollar additional to that now levied.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—In the Senate the bill to repeal the Usury law, passed by 17 to 12.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 23.—The Committee on Labor of the Massachusetts Legislature reported to the House, to-day, leave to withdraw on the various petitions for the "Eight-Hour law."

KANSAS CITY.

A Brutal Affair---Premiums for the Coming Exposition---President Accepts the Hospitality of Kansas City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, April 23.—A disgraceful prize fight took place just across the line, near the Kansas Central Railroad, yesterday, between two hotel runners. It was witnessed by nearly 400 persons. After the contestants finished, a general knock-down took place between the friends of the contestants.

The proprietors of the Union Stock Yards here propose giving a cash premium, open to Western Missouri, Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Texas, for the best herd of beef cattle exhibited at the Exposition here in September next. There will also be a $500 premium given for the best exhibition of cotton grown in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, or Texas; also a liberal prize for the second best.

A telegram is received here saying that President Grant will accept the invitation of our citizens to stop here on his way to Colorado to-morrow night, and will hold a reception after attending the opera.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Workingmen's Association have organized an eight-hour enforcement league, composed of two delegates from each union in the State.

At a meeting last night, W. A. Garsey, of the Bricklayers' Union, raised a storm by saying that although he belonged to a union, he did not believe in the principle, and the 60,000 men who walked the streets in idleness last winter owed it to the union.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—The printers of the country press of North Alabama have resolved not to work for any paper using a patent outside.

The Pawtucket Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—The investigation into the Richmond Switch disaster closed to-day. After hearing three and one-half hours, but little new testimony was elicited. The miller who owns the mill where the accident occurred, testified that there had been no unusual rains lately. There was no difference in the flow of water from former years. On Friday, there was about the same amount of water in the pond as usual. He was sure the dam had been tampered with. The result of the inquiry will be reported at the May session of the General Assembly.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The Commissioners appointed by the Merchants' Exchange Association, charged with the selection of plans for a new Merchants' Exchange building, and who have been some days past examining plans presented to them, to-day awarded the first premium of $1,500 to George L. Barnes, of St. Louis; the second premium, $1,000, to Lee & Ann, St. Louis; and the third premium, of $500, to S. & G. Isaacs, St. Louis. It is not decided which plan will be adopted for the building. Fourteen plans were in competition, and only one from outside of St. Louis.

The Secretary of War.

BROWNSVILLE, April 23.—Secretary-of-War Belknap, Gen. Phil. Sheridan and party left Ringold Barracks, 125 miles above here, for this place yesterday, and are expected here to-morrow. The City Council has tendered the freedom of the city, and appointed a Committee to meet and escort them into town. Preparations are being made to extend a hearty welcome to these distinguished persons by our people generally, without distinction of party.

Jumped for Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., April 23.—This morning, as the night express on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad was passing Dill's Station, ten miles east of here, a man named Martin jumped from the rear coach. He was found some hours afterwards by a switchman, and sent to this place. He was so badly injured that he lived only a few hours.

Navigation Items.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Two sail vessels and the propeller Ironsides are fast in the ice outside the harbor here, and will probably remain until a change of wind. The bay is full of floating ice for miles out. This has never occurred before at this season of the year.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Czarovitch of Russia and wife will visit London in May.

United States Senator Cole, accompanied by Jesse R. Grant, son of the President, has arrived at San Francisco.

The Hon. Jason B. Brown, the new Secretary of Wyoming Territory, arrived at Cheyenne on Tuesday.

A Cheyenne telegram says that, on Tuesday night, Tommy Miller, proprietor of the Planter's House, in this city, shot and wounded a sneak-thief, while the latter was going through the valuables of the hotel. The wound is not dangerous, but the thief is in jail.

A lad named Michael Hoar, son of Pat Hoar, and employed in the ore-mill of the Mineral Point Zinc Factory in LaSalle, very narrowly escaped a terrible death yesterday. During a moment of idleness, while throwing sand between a broad belt and rapidly-revolving pulley, by some means he had his arm caught between them, and in an instant was jerked, head foremost, over the shaft. His arm was badly broken, both above and below the elbow, and he was otherwise seriously bruised, but his condition is not thought critical.

SPORTING.

Trotting---Base-Ball---Billiards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The trotting season was inaugurated at Fleetwood Park to-day by two good races. There was a large attendance. The first race was for a sweepstakes of $800, between chestnut mare Saratoga, and black mare Betsy King. The betting previous to the race was 100 to 50 on Saratoga. Betsy King won the first heat, whereupon she became the favorite. Then Saratoga won the second heat, and the betting turned another somersault. Betsy won the third heat, and once more became the favorite at 100 to 60. Saratoga won the fourth and fifth heats and the race. Time, 2:47, 2:46, 2:46¼, 2:46, 2:45. It was the most exciting trot witnessed in this vicinity for years. Both drivers were changed after the race began, Doty taking the reins behind Saratoga, and Roden doing the same for Betsy.

The second race was between the black mare Kate and the bay mare Belle of Orange. Kate was the favorite at $100 to $75, and won the second, third and fourth heats. Time, 2:50, 2:49, 2:49, 2:50¼.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 23.—H. W. Collender, of this city, offers a superb challenge cup, or object of art, of sterling silver and elaborate manufacture, to be held as emblematic of the championship at "three-ball carom" billiards; also, money prizes amounting to $1,000, to be contested for at the Grand International Billiard Tournament at the "three-ball carom" game, to be open to the world, and to be held during the coming summer.

BOSTON, April 23.—The first game of base ball of the season here for the championship was played between the Philadelphia club and the Boston nine to-day. The Philadelphia club won, 8 to 5.

FIRES.

Serious Destruction of Property Yesterday---The Business Portion of Fort Scott, Kan., in Ruins.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 23.—A terrific fire has broken out on Market street, in the central business part of the city. Many buildings are already in flames, and it is impossible to tell where the conflagration will end. Great consternation prevails, as there seems no way to prevent the destruction of a large portion of the business part of the city.

TRUSVILLE, Pa., April 23.—A fire originated at Petersburg, Pa., at 4 o'clock this morning, by a lamp exploding in a parlor of the St. James Hotel, and destroyed six buildings in the business portion of the town, with property amounting to $25,000, on which there was an insurance of only $2,000. The hotel was entirely destroyed; loss, $15,000, with no insurance; B. Kirby, sucker-rod manufactory, $6,000; no insurance; Clark, groceries, $4,000; insured, $2,000.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 23.—Over three-fourths of the railroad bridge at Kendall's Mills was destroyed by fire this afternoon. It is supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive. The loss is estimated at $100,000. All the telegraph lines ran on the bridge, and are destroyed.

LONDON, Eng., April 23.—The extensive biscuit factory of Peek & Frear was destroyed by to-day. Loss very heavy.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The Congressional Commercial Convention at St. Louis Next Month---Completion of Arrangements Therefor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—The Executive and other Committees having in charge the preparations for the Congressional Convention, to be held here next month, held another meeting this afternoon and still further perfected arrangements for the event. The following Invitation to be addressed to all Congressmen of the West and South was agreed upon:

SIR: You are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend a Convention of members of both Houses of Congress, to be held in this city, commencing on the 13th day of May, 1873, at which it is proposed to lay before you the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial needs of the West and South, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation in obtaining such national legislation as will insure the improvement of the present and the opening up of new water lines of transportation to the sea shore.

It was also decided to invite President Grant and the heads of the Departments of the Government to be present at the Convention.

The railroad excursion through Missouri and Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, in which all the delegates to this Convention will be invited to participate, will leave here on Friday morning, May 16, all arrangements to that end having been made and the invitations given out.

San Francisco News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—In the trial of A. D. Bogart, by court-martial at Mare Island to-day, the prisoner introduced several witnesses in support of the special plea that he never was a fugitive from justice. Further testimony on the same point will be taken to-morrow.

The first shipment of crude borax, 4,500 pounds, reached Los Angeles to-day from the fields in the State Range. Over 200 claims have been located.

Deliberate Uxoricide.

BOSTON, April 23.—At Edgeworth, this morning, Mark Boothby, a carpenter, while under the influence of liquor, deliberately shot his wife, instantly killing her. The murderer escaped.

—A couple appeared before a clergyman in Sandy Hill, N. Y., a few days since, and desired to be united in the bonds of matrimony. They were directed to place themselves in position, and just as the ceremony was about to begin, a little urchin forced his way into the minister's study, yelling at the top of his voice: "Don't do it, Mister; mother don't want yer to." This prodnced a "stay of proceedings," and the last seen of the disappointed pair they were walking arm in arm in search of some one empowered to consummate their bliss by making the twain one flesh.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—WOODWARD—In Chicago, April 22, 1873, by Rev. L. T. Chamberlin, Rev. Edward H. Smith, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Morrison, Ill., and Miss Jennie G. Woodward, of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

HEALY—On Tuesday evening, April 22, Lizzie, youngest daughter of Frederick and Bridget Healy, aged 8 years and 9 days.

Funeral from residence, 35 Hinsdale street, Thursday, at 9 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited. Carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

LITTLEFIELD—The remains of the late Horace B. Littlefield, of the firm of Z. Cobb & Sons, are to be removed to their final resting-place on Friday afternoon. Services by the Rev. Dr. Ryder.

The friends of the family are invited to attend. Train to Rose Hill at 1 o'clock.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS

VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York.

In Geneva---10 Grand Quai.
In London---29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris---Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

1,036 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms; modern improvements, $1,300 a year.

106 Douglas-place, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, $30 a month.

37 Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $45 a month.

Large frame house on Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-third-st., 10 rooms, furnished, $70 a month.

404 Michigan-av., marble-front house, 14 rooms, $1,800 per year.

Two-story and basement brick houses, No s. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Johnson-place, 8 rooms each, $400 per month, each.

15 Calumet-av., 2-story marble-front house, 12 rooms.

25 Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement marble-front house, 14 rooms, rent $1,800 per year.

199 South Park-av., 2-story and basement brick house.

1029 Wabash-av., 2-story frame house.

944 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement marble-front house.

946 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms, $1,500 a year.

136 Vincennes-av., brick house, $65 a month.

WEST DIVISION.

148 West Tyler-st., 11 rooms.

New Houses Nos. 146 and 147 South Throop-st., 11 rooms each.

252 South Sangamon-st., 9 rooms.

459 West Madison-st., 11 rooms.

A large list of houses in all parts of the city, by

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—4 NEW HOUSES, 10 ROOMS EACH, ON North side, near Lincoln Park; new, all modern improvements, convenient to cars; $900 to $1,000. Brick house, 10 rooms, fronting Union Park, $800, if paid in advance.

House of 11 rooms on Curtis-st., near Indiana, $50 per month.

House 572 West Randolph-st., brick, 10 rooms, $75 per month.

6 rooms over store, $30 per month.

6 rooms, $25 per month.

E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO.,
Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, 445 WEST JACKSON-st.; 8 rooms, gas, water, barn, large lot, repairs will be made, $30; also 1400 State-st., store and 7 rooms, together or separate; also, nice cottage, 213 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $25; also, 2 2-story and basement houses, nicely finished, fine neighborhood, on Irving-place, between Leavitt and Oakley and Adams and Monroe-sts., $30 each. D. S. FISKE, Room 5, Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE PRESENT RESIDENCE OF THE Rev. E. G. Goodspeed, No. 267 West Jackson-st., 15 rooms; all modern improvements; stable 24x24; large grounds, 66x198; barn, etc. Also, tenements of 3 rooms each, overlooking Jefferson Park. See owner at 252 South Halsted-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 6-ROOM COTTAGE 209 Mc Gregor-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, about 4 blocks west of State-st. Inquire of G. W. SHELDON, Custom-House.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms and bath-room, in good location, near street cars, from June 1, for 3 months. Inquire at 640 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THAT MOST ELEGANT AND COMmodious dwelling and grounds, lately occupied by H. B. M. Vice Consul, James Warrack, Esq., located on the northeast corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st. This property is of the finest character, convenient to business and accessible from all parts of the city. Possession given on the 1st of May. For full particulars apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 16 Park Row, 15 rooms, all modern improvements; $3,600 per year. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE —The lease for two years of a house in perfect order, and furniture, nearly new, for sale, located north of Fullerton-av., on Michigan-av. Every modern convenience, 9 rooms, beside kitchen, 2 bath rooms, laundry, cellar, etc. To a person having the means of buying furniture, this is a rare opportunity. JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. The first-class two-story and basement brick house, No. 1 Ogden-place, between Taylor and Polk-sts., fine new, complete, and first-class, must be sold if house is rented. Apply on premises, or to D. COLE & SON.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city; low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 51 and 53 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick dwelling house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. Inquire of HEALD & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 ROOMS, NO. 207 North Paulina-st., with large yard and barn. Will be repaired for rent, if desired. HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, 53 Bryant Block.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., NO. 1029, A 2 newly furnished house, containing eight rooms, on second floor, with all modern improvements. First floor for store, 22x60. Apply at 244 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 629 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., first, second, and part of third floors, 9 rooms. Apply rom 13 to 2.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 213 North State-st., near Chicago-av., with complete modern improvements; rent, $1,000. Apply on the premises after 10 a. m.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, 4 FRAME HOUSES 9 rooms, marble mantel, gas and grate, on North Paulina-st., from May 1. Good neighborhood. $40 per month. Inquire at 1089 North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 34 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Union Park, containing 9 rooms. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 131 South Wood-st., with barn, and all modern improvements. Apply on premises, or to D. C. BRADLEY, 184 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE, octagon front, all conveniences; elegant location, corner of State and Ontario-sts., North Side. HOWARD, 261 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNITURE GOOD AS NEW of 1104 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; price, $1,500; $300 cash, balance monthly; rent $60 per month. M. C. HOWARD, 261 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., No. 661, by R. FOWLER, 123 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP FOR THE SUMMER, A NICE-ly furnished house of 13 rooms, modern improvements; pleasantly situated on one of the avenues. Address K 49, Tribune office. Possession May 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 1 block from Halsted-st. cars, to family without children, with first-class references; rent $35. Apply at Room 4 Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 79 LINCOLN ave., near Washington-av., 6 rooms. Inquire 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—COMMODIOUS 2-STORY FRAME dwelling, 289 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements; hot and cold water, and garden. Inquire of WAHL BROTHERS, 126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NEAR northeast corner Van Buren and Throop-sts. Inquire at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 773 WEST AD-ams-st. For further particulars, address U 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY 7 ROOM HOUSE, No. 13 South Ann-st., between Randolph and Washington; rent $30 per month. Apply at No. 15, next door.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels, in good order, and rent low. Inquire of E. H. ROBINSON, 80 Park-av.

TO RENT—THAT SPLENDID 11 ROOM HOUSE, with bath-room, hot and cold water, on the southwest corner of Robey and Jackson-sts.; price $75 per month. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, 12 rooms and bath-room, in perfect order, with good brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of D. H. LINCOLN & CO., 126 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 464 WEST INDIANA-ST., and other cottages and houses. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, also 1 house, suitable for boarding-house, in Hinsdale, both in Hinsdale. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 126 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO SIX-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSES on Twenty-seventh-st., near Garibaldi-st., at $20 per month. T. T. NOBLE & CO., 71 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE NEAR UNION PARK. 11 rooms, bath, furnace, gas-fixtures, and modern improvements. Inquire 8, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK houses on Dayton-st., between Menomonee and Eugenie-sts. For full particulars apply to H. H. GAGE, corner Webster-st. and Tremont-st., or of SCOTT & GAGE, 221 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 2 p. m.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, 115 Calumet-av., 15 rooms, all modern improvements; also large barn; gas fixtures and furnace with house. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES ON Michigan and Prairie-avs.; $100, $125, $133, $150 a month. S. MEARS, 94 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 501 WAbash-av., 10 rooms, modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—720 AND 722 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling. H. O. GARRABRANT, Woodruff Hotel.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COTTAGE, NO. 263 FULton-st. To responsible party, $30. D. HARRY HAMMER, 189 Michigan-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, HOUSE 909, AND 1,101 Stewart-av., corner of Barber-st., 14 rooms; and barn in rear, room for 16 horses. Apply to, or at No. 93, Will pelet to suit. O. M'DONNELL, 111 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT, No. 15 Union-av.; $40 per month. LORD & WALKER, 236 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 180 WEST MONROE-ST., WITH a barn; also, house with brick basement with an acre of ground used for gardening, corner of Webster-av. and Halsted-st., $30; also, cottage of 6 rooms, on North Side, one block from the horse-cars, $20. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—26 WALNUT-ST., 2-STORY FRAME building, 8 rooms with water, $25 per month; also, a cottage of 6 rooms, 629 May-st., near Twelfth. Apply 629 May-st.

TO RENT—124 ABERDEEN-ST., 2-STORY FRAME, 7 rooms, $40. T. E. PATTERSON, 6 Michigan-av., Room 2.

TO RENT—MY 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING WITH brick basement cellar, 9 rooms and large attic, marble mantels, water and basins in first and second stories, bath-room, hot and cold water in second story, pleasantly and pleasantly situated on West Madison-st., 8 minutes' walk from the street cars. As I am going into the country, I will rent it very low to good parties. Inquire at 971 West Madison-st., or on the premises, 1125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING FOR FAMILIES, FIRST and third floors, at No. 48 West Randolph-st., and basement. Inquire in store at same place.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV., SOUTH OF REAGAN and west of Cottage Grove-av.; has good barn. Apply at 16 Union-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, modern improvements, No. 138 Centre-av. Inquire at No. 155.

TO RENT—NO. 726 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., large 2-story frame house, near house and steam cars; water, hot and cold; new mouth. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY OLMSTEAD & NEWTH, 81 EX-change Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.: House on Park-av., near Leavitt, $25. House on Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, $25.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, NO. 18 EAST HARRIson-st., near Michigan-av. Apply to BRANDT & HOFFMAN, 135 South Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—ONE HOUSE OF 6 LARGE ROOMS AND bath-room, with hot and cold water; desirable location; east front. Apply 199 South Dearborn-st., below Twenty-ninth.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, CONtaining 11 rooms, bath room, etc., No. 28 Warren-av. $30 per month.

Second floor, being 7 rooms and bath room of building No. 326 West Madison-st. $30 per month.

Cottage No. 76 Walnut-st., 5 rooms, $20 per month.

7 good living rooms over No. 970 North Clark-st. $25 per month.

Dwellings Nos. 490 and 492 Wabash-av., containing 11 rooms each; bath room, furnace, etc. $1,050 each per annum.

230 Dayton-st., frame house, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc. $45 per month.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST FINISHED 2-STORY FRAME 9 room house in the North Division, all modern improvements except gas, only $45 per month. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT 183 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A HAND somely furnished cottage, everything complete for housekeeping, to family without children.

TO RENT—628 WEST MONROE-ST., FROM MAY 1; all modern improvements. Call at house.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 2 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; fine church, neighborhood and surroundings delightful; fare to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, ONE good house and lot for sale, and two for rent. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—IN WHEATON, CONVENIENT TO DEpot and college, good house, 10 rooms, large grounds and abundance of fruit. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 46 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—IN MEYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 9 rooms, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot; hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 46 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st., fine house, $40 a month; also several houses at $30 and $35 a month.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—A HOUSE OF SOME 7 16 rooms, with lot 132x216, well shaded with large trees, with carpets and stoves, only a square from depot. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, furnished, for 8 months, for $200. Inquire of O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, TWO SUITES BACK rooms, fourth floor, Kent's Building; water in rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences; one floor for gentleman only; rent $20 per month. Apply at Room 8, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, in private family; unfurnished front parlor. 534 West Lake-st., nearly opposite Union Park. Private family.

TO RENT—PART OF TWO-STORY HOUSE, 443 LaSalle-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with closets, water, and gas. Apply to ENOS TURNER, 39 East Madison-st., or on the premises, 441 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN THE THIRD FLOOR IN brick building 139 West Randolph-st. for $16 per month. Inquire 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, CLOSET, PANTRY, AND bath-room, on second floor, 1; suitable for man and wife; to good party, cheap; good location, corner Wood and Lake-sts. Inquire at Furniture Store 675 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE ROOMS IN THE MARble-front house 797 Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished. Also a first-class stable.

TO RENT—AT 307 WARREN-AV., TWO PLEASANT, unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; convenient to street-cars and day board. References required.

TO RENT—T